





by force of arms, but is merely proceeding against the aggressive Arabian Nationalists, supported by Emir Feisal, who have committed offenses against the French.

The occupation of the railroad between Damascus and Aleppo, with the principal stations, regarded as a simple police operation. It is temporary and only intended to assure order. The forces under the command of General Gouraud are stated to be sufficiently strong for the purpose. They amount to 80 battalions.

The independent Arab state, of which Emir Feisal was proclaimed king, comprises the towns of Damascus, Hama, Hamah and Aleppo. The position is complicated by British promises. A number of contradictory accords were drawn up during the war. Emir Feisal is alleged to have profited by the confused diplomatic situation to launch anti-French propaganda. There is even a suggestion, which should be taken with reserve, that the Arabs are acting in cooperation, or at least have a tacit understanding with Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nationalists.

No far, Emir Feisal's responsibility for the attacks of the Arab bands on the French troops is doubtful, but, always, according to French statements, military measures such as conscription are directed against the French.

## PROHIBITIONISTS FAVOR W. J. BRYAN

Intention Is to Nominate Him for the Presidency Unless He Informs Them He Will Not Accept—Outline of Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—William Jennings Bryan must assure the national prohibition convention that he will not accept its nomination for the presidency or it will proceed to name him on Thursday or Friday, members of the national committee announced yesterday after they had spent most of the afternoon discussing the matter with Mr. Bryan's brother Charles, former mayor of Lincoln.

A telegram asking a formal statement from Mr. Bryan, who is now in Wyoming on a lecture tour, is being prepared.

The delegates have been assured by Charles W. Bryan that Mr. Bryan will not accept the nomination, and that he believes the convention should make no nomination. The argument in behalf of this policy by those speaking for Mr. Bryan is that if the prohibitionists make congressional contests they can make their influence more effective by taking sides than if they enter the national contest as partisans.

Mr. Bryan's friends say that if he believed he could serve the cause of prohibition and the nation by becoming the candidate for President, he would accept the nomination regardless of chances of election, but that he believes the wise course is for the prohibition forces in all parties to center their activities on the Volstead law and its enforcement and, incidentally, to support for President the major party candidate whose attitude toward law enforcement is most satisfactory.

The majority of the delegates now here are apparently committed to the course of naming a candidate. Virgil Hinshaw, national chairman, and spokesmen for the convention, says that to draw the prohibition vote Warren G. Harding must make a clear cut declaration that he will use his influence to maintain the amendment, and in addition, that he will be ready to use his veto power against any alteration of the amendment. He does not expect anything from James I. Cox. Mr. Harding must give the strongest assurances that he means business, or a ticket will be named.

The platform as outlined demands enforcement of the Volstead Act; denounces the Republicans and Democrats for failure to pass the suffrage amendment and for failing to include dry law enforcement planks in their platforms; favors public ownership of all natural resources; urges world peace court; indorses the League of Nations with reservations; and asks uniform marriage and divorce laws, and Federal punishment for lynching.

## VOLUNTEERS FORM FIRE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Memphis is gradually building up her new and non-union fire department, 60 men having already been signed by Fire and Police Commissioner John B. Edgar. He expects to have a full force before the middle of August. Meanwhile more than 600 volunteers, composed of the representative of business and professional men of Memphis, are serving in eight-hour shifts at the various fire stations, and four companies of the State Guard are being held in readiness here. Thus far, however, the city has been notably peaceful.

There is some talk of sympathetic vacations on the part of certain labor unions if the firemen are not taken back, despite the fact that they tendered their resignations. While the issue of unions did not arise in the controversy which led to the walk-out it has since been injected from both sides. The firemen insist that if they return it must be under former conditions the city officials declaring as positively that there must be an abandonment of the union. A big meeting of the union leaders of Memphis was held tonight but the result of their deliberations has not yet been made public.

## ANGLO-SAXON UNITY AS GREATEST NEED

Sir Auckland Geddes Asserts That Mutual Understanding Between United States and Great Britain Is Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—In his address before the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, took as his theme the huge obligations devolving on the press in the promotion of international good will and friendly cooperation in working out world problems. There never was a time, said the Ambassador, when there was more need of understanding and cooperation between the United States and Great Britain than at the present moment. He said in part:

"Does the existence of mutual understanding between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America matter? Is it of any advantage to you, to us, or to the world? I answer that question in this way. It matters more to you, to us and to the world than anything else at the present time, because without understanding there can be no friendship and without friendship there can be no cooperation. Would it be in your interest, would it be less costly for you to effect the expansion of your foreign trade in the teeth of British opposition? Would it pay you less if you effected it in reasonable cooperation with us? Would it cost you less to build a navy commensurate to your needs in opposition to us or more in agreement with us? Would it help you to find difficulties largely of your creation or reaction to your actions in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, in India and in every land in which the British flag flies as well as in every land in which the British trader does business and the British banks have branches? Would it harm you to find friends there and have to meet only the sort of competition that exists between two rival concerns of the same nationality? On the lowest basis, would it pay you if Britain were to develop cotton growing on a great scale in her African territories because of a sense of instability created by a feeling of American lack of friendliness? Would it help you toward a solution of your problems in the Pacific if Australia were to become hostile to your interests?"

"On the other hand would it help us to be unfriendly to you? Again on the lowest basis, would it pay us? The answer in every case is 'No'.

"Then we have the great political and socio-economic problems which require solution—problems as wide as the world and as deep as the human heart. Will they be helped if you and we are unfriendly and bickering with one another? Will it help you or us if large areas of the world lapse from civilization to semi-civilization because you and we fail to cooperate with one another and with the nations whose social existence is threatened by the economic chaos in which they find themselves? I know of no good which can flow from lack of friendship between our nations. I know of no human good which might not be gained for ourselves and for the world by your and our cordial cooperation one with another.

"Here is the problem: Cooperation, which is urgently needed between us, is only possible on a basis of friendly and friendly trust. International friendship is only possible on a basis of mutual respect and understanding.

"With all the earnestness at my command I beg you in the name of all who, like myself, are devoting their lives to the furtherance of cause of international peace, to enroll voluntarily in the army of the international peace-makers. Try with all your skill and arts to make the nations realize their common essential humanity.

"Rich and precious is our heritage, but we hold only a life rent in our possession. It belongs to our children and to theirs, and to the unborn generations of the future.

"If you and we stand firm together, the heritage will be safe, even though the world we have known should crumble around us; but if the unspeakable horror of conflict should arise between us, the heritage would be destroyed. You who mold the public thought are among the most influential of the world trustees. I beg you more consciously and more actively, day by day and year by year to serve the trust and preserve the heritage of ordered freedom and human liberty."

## SEVEN SHIPS TO BE LAUNCHED TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—It is thought that a world's record in ship launchings will be broken at Hog Island this afternoon, when seven boats will take the water in quick succession. It is planned to have the affair take not more than 50 minutes. The boats are each 101 feet long and of 7825 tons deadweight. The Vaba, the first of the ships, will be sent off the ways at 4:30 in the afternoon and the remainder will follow at intervals of seven minutes, if present plans are successful. A number of prominent state and city officials, including Gov. William C. Sproule, will be present and the government will be represented by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The launchings are to be public, the gates of the big yard being thrown open at 2 o'clock. Sponsors for the ships represent five states, that of the

first being an employee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Miss Hanna R. Gillespie of this city. The present record in the number of ships launched in one day is held by the Moore Yard of Oakland, California.

Officials to Attend Launchings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, with Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and several officers, left Washington yesterday to attend the launching of seven cargo ships at the Hog Island ship yard this afternoon. These ships were built as part of the Emergency Fleet for the United States Shipping Board. During his stay Secretary Baker and his party will inspect the shipbuilding yards at Hog Island, and also a number of army transports which have recently been constructed. The third class of cadets now in training at West Point, who are at present studying tactics at Camp Dix, will also be present at the launching and will later inspect the entire plant at the island.

## BOLSHEVIST GAINS IN SOUTH SECTORS

Moscow Messages Show Soviets Are Driving Poles Back to Old German Fortifications

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Russian wireless messages state that in the Lida direction, during fierce fighting along the River Gava, the Bolsheviks completely defeated the seven-thousand Posen division, capturing prisoners, 31 guns, 60 machine guns, and other trophies. Further to the south, they reached points from four to seven miles east of Lida. In the Baranovitch direction, the Bolsheviks have occupied the railway sector, Baranovitch to Luninets, together with the stations Fiedukhi and Budy, and are approaching the Germans' former fortifications along the rivers Herevo and Chara.

In the Luninets direction, Bolshevik troops have occupied the station and village of Lakhva, 12 miles east of Luninets.

In the Kovell direction, Bolshevik troops occupied the village of Rafalovka, together with a number of other villages to the northeast.

Further to the south, the Bolsheviks debouched at the River Sty, on the sector south of Rafalovka village.

Pierce fighting is progressing near Dubno.

In the Crimean sector, there have been scouting operations.

## Third International Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that the second congress of the Third International opened in Petrograd on July 19 and was opened by the president, Mr. Zhovief, in the hall of the Winter Palace. After Mr. Zinovief's opening speech the congress was addressed by Mr. Kalinine, chairman of the All-Russian Central Committee of the Soviets. The presidium of the Third International was then elected, comprising Mr. Levi of Germany, Mr. Dosmer of France, Mr. Serrati of Italy, Nicholas Lenine and Mr. Zinovief of Russia.

Mr. Lenine then read a report on the international situation and the problems of the Third International, after which the congress was addressed by various foreign delegates. The next sitting of the International will be held at Moscow on July 21.

## Advance in Persia Held Up

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed today that for the present, the Bolshevik advance on Teheran is held up at the Elburz Mountains, which, along with the defending forces, form an impassable barrier to the Bolshevik transport. Amongst the enemy troops which landed from four troop ships at Meshedizer, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that there was a great proportion of renegade Persians; also there were known to be no less than 10,000 well armed Persians at Batum under the influence and direction of the Bolsheviks.

No reply has been received from Moscow to the strong Persian note of protest. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Ghafer Khan Emadol Molk, the Persian chargé d'affaires in London, has just been raised to the rank of Minister Resident in the Persian diplomatic corps, having risen from the rank of attaché after 22 years in the London legation.

## NEW AIR ROUTE LINKS DENMARK AND BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Danish aviation company has purchased four de Havilland aeroplanes of the same type as those being used for the London-to-Paris route. The planes, which are expected here by the end of the week, are intended to inaugurate an aerial route from Copenhagen to London. The service will begin at the earliest possible moment and will run three times weekly. It is proposed to divide the route into three sections, the first stages, from Copenhagen to Hamburg and thence to Amsterdam, being covered by German aeroplanes, while British and Dutch planes will work the last stage from Amsterdam to London.

## GASOLINE SUPPLY DECLARED AMPLE

April Production Exceeded the Amount Consumed by Nearly Three Million Gallons—Oil Resources Are Also Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Production of gasoline is outstripping the demand, according to the latest figures, which show that in April 11,421,843 gallons were produced as against 8,591,912 consumed. Reserve stocks in April were increased to 643,552,644 gallons, a decided gain over the March figures of 628,393,046 gallons, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Mines.

There is no basis for the fear that the oil resources may soon be exhausted and that a permanent shortage of gasoline will follow, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Gasoline supplies are increasing nationally and the outlook is far from pessimistic. The recent report of the United States Geological Survey that total oil production in the United States will amount to but 7,629,000,000 barrels of oil is based on the known oil fields, so John C. Long, secretary of the education department, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and does not take into consideration the new fields that may be discovered overnight at any time.

Moreover, he said, this is less than one-eighth of the world's estimated oil supply of 60,000,000 barrels. Much is being imported from Mexico, and more is expected. It is also believed that tremendous oil deposits exist in Russia and may some time be opened to the world, and the Chamber of Commerce therefore is not apprehensive.

"Then there is still another source," said Mr. Long. "According to the United States Geological Survey there are almost infinite oil possibilities in shale, amounting to far more than the available natural petroleum of this hemisphere. But as obtaining this will be a very expensive process, probably no effort will be made until time justifies the expensive investment in machinery that will be required."

"Conservation of gasoline on the part of the motorist will tend to lower its price or at least to keep it from soaring higher. We are waging a constant campaign for economy on the part of the automobile-driving public. The great oil shortage on the Pacific coast has taught the need for conservation. Machinery is being shipped out there which will so improve refining processes as greatly to increase the supply of gasoline obtainable from the crude oil. The Pacific coast oil has yielded only 12 per cent, the lowest percentage in the country, while the mid-continent yields 50 per cent. They have not had the right sort of machinery on the coast before."

"The most modern refining processes will double the yield in many fields and that is going to take care of the increased consumption. Refiners say that they can get double the amount of gasoline by using new 'cracking' processes, but the installation of the new machinery is costly.

"Another factor is the fact that engineers in all companies are working to construct more economical engines, which will vaporize the gas more quickly and so use less."

## SOUTH AMERICAN WAR RUMORS DISCREDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alarmist reports regarding the possibility that the existing friction between Bolivia and Chile, by reason of the Tacna-Arica dispute, might spread to involve other South American republics, were discredited in official and diplomatic circles here yesterday. Officials of the Department of State who are keeping in touch with the situation are optimistic concerning the outcome, and have no apprehension whatever of a general South American war.

Dispatches to the State Department yesterday were meager, but it was indicated that there were no signs of mobilization in Bolivia in answer to the military demonstration made in the northern provinces of Chile. There is a feeling, in fact, that the mobilization by the latter country has had some effect in calming the more belligerent elements in Bolivia.

It is known that Bolivia has already sounded out the sentiment of others of the South American powers, particularly Brazil, but the general impression received here is that such sounding met with a cold reception. Peru, the country most immediately concerned with the Chilean-Bolivian controversy over Tacna-Arica, is not disposed, it is said, to overlook what is believed to be the overwhelming military superiority of Chile, particularly in naval preparedness.

## SHIP RIVETERS RETURN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three hundred riveters at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company who have been out on strike for increased wages since July 14 returned to work yesterday morning. A grievance committee representing the strikers will be responsible for an adjustment of wages, and a conference will be held with the company officials. It is expected that a settlement will be announced within a few days. The strike was conducted without the sanction of union officials.

## LOYAL ALLIANCE FORMED

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—The decision to form a "King and Empire Alliance," to counteract what were termed disloyal doctrines,

was taken at a big mass meeting here today. Speakers denounced the utterances of Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne.

The American Consul, Mr. Norton, who addressed the meeting, said that movements such as the one being inaugurated by the gathering were needed, "to counteract the influences aiming at destruction of the mutual confidences existing between the British Empire and the United States."

## DATA GIVEN IN JAPANESE INQUIRY

Congressional Investigation of the Conditions in California Shows Danger of Gradual Alien Economic Control in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Congressional investigation into the different phases of the Japanese situation in California is developing many interesting conditions. The testimony of witnesses before the Immigration and National Legislation Committee revealed the manner in which land ownership and occupancy by Japanese has been brought about.

In the Florin district, which is said to be 100 per cent Japanese, including the school, L. M. Landsborough, a resident of the Florin district for 39 years, testified that the Japanese had been securing title to land through their native-born children. He came at his own request to testify in behalf of the Japanese, but under the examination of the committee he apparently gave testimony which further revealed the peculiar practices of the oriental farmer. The witness had been purchasing land in his own name and drawing up agreements between himself as titleholder and Japanese minors, whereby he pledged himself to release the property in their favor when they became 21 years of age. Six such cases had been enacted in the past four years. He claimed he received only a fee for drawing up the agreement.

Members of the congressional committee visited the Florin district and found that nearly the entire population were Japanese. They also called upon the local Japanese association. The general secretary of the association was called before the committee and questioned regarding the purpose of the organization which has some 17,000 members in California, Nevada and Utah.

V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento Bee, who has been a close student of the Japanese situation in California, appeared as a witness before the committee. The Japanese problem will be beyond control within 100 years, according to Mr. McClatchy. He based his report on present population and high birth rate and inability of Americans to compete economically with them. He presented the committee with seven points, which, he said, formed a basis for immediate legislation that would cope with the situation.

These seven points are: the practical impossibility of assimilating the Japanese; their methods of peaceful penetration; the hopelessness of any attempt to meet them in economic competition or in birth rate; danger of immigration; the necessity in self-preservation, of applying the same exclusion policy to Japanese that has been effective for years in regard to Chinese; and the imperative necessity of applying the remedy now.

McClatchy stated that the Japanese are preparing to substitute for the "picture bride" abuse, the "Yoshi" or "adopted children" plan, which will permit the "adopted" child to be the bride of the "father." Secret Japanese schools where the language and religion are taught were also reported. Having the requisite number of names the initiative petition, placing the proposed Anti-Asian Land Law before the voters in November, has been filed. Although the petition has more than the necessary number of names, it has been decided to secure 30,000 more to demonstrate the favorable sentiment.

## BULGARIANS DENY OPPOSING GREEKS

Army of 12,000 Reported to Be in Eastern Thrace to Aid in Resisting Occupation of Territory Ceded by Turkish Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bulgarian soldiers to the number of 12,000 are now present in eastern Thrace, under the command of Tatar Pasha, agitator for Thracian autonomy, for the purpose of resisting Greek occupation of the region under the terms of the Turkish peace treaty, according to a Greek report made public here yesterday.

The allegation was vigorously denied by Bulgarian authorities, who stated that Bulgaria, while protesting against the assignment of eastern Thrace to Greece, is determined to refrain from any interference whatever in the execution of the Turkish treaty. It is further maintained in Bulgarian circles that Bulgaria, even should she so desire, could not possibly carry out the actions of which she is accused by Greece without such designs becoming known immediately to the allied military and other authorities present in Bulgaria and along the borders and railways of eastern Thrace.

According to the Greek charges, it is alleged that Bulgarians numbering 12,000 men have been secretly brought across the common frontier between Bulgaria and Turkish Thrace. These men, who, it is maintained, are for the most part former Bulgarian soldiers, trained men and war veterans, are said to have been smuggled across the boundary as individuals and civilians.

Once within Thrace, it is declared they are placed under the authority of Tatar Pasha, operating with headquarters at Adrianople, to resist the entry of Greek forces of occupation upon signature of the Peace Treaty by the Turkish Government. It is claimed by the Greeks, according to the report, that connivance by the Turkish authorities in eastern Thrace renders it an easy matter for the Tatar elements to bring these Bulgarians into the region.

The Bulgarians, in denying the charge state that even should the Bulgarian government desire to cooperate actively with Tatar to resist the Greeks, or if Bulgarian interests, unassisted by the government, should secretly endeavor to follow such a course, the smuggling of any large number of men into eastern Thrace could not be carried out without at once attracting the official attention of Greek and other allied authorities present, both in Bulgaria and eastern Thrace and along the border between the two countries. It is possible, the Bulgarians state, that handfuls of men could be thus secretly brought across the border, but even this practice, if carried on repeatedly for any length of time, it is declared, would be certain of detection before the number of men successfully smuggled into Thrace had reached any considerable number.

## POSTPONEMENT OF BRUSSELS MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has notified the governments concerned that the International Financial Conference, originally intended to have been held at Brussels on July 23, has been postponed owing to the necessity of obtaining information regarding decisions as to the methods of payment of the German indemnity. The obligations of Germany and her allies must be clearly defined before financial reconstruction of the world can be pursued.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is further informed that the Supreme Council undertakes to supply the council of the League, before the date of the meeting with the necessary material to enable the

financial conference to obtain useful results. The exact date of the conference will be decided by the council of the League at its session, to be held on July 15 in San Sebastian.

## ORDER TO AID COAL MOVEMENT ISSUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An order for the facilitation of coal movement, through priority and limited embargo so as to prevent a fuel famine in the northwestern states and in parts of Canada, was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. Under this order bituminous coal deliveries via the Great Lakes will be increased materially beginning July 25. No reference is made to the New England coal situation, that of the northwest being considered at the present the more precarious because of the utter impossibility of coal movement through the lakes in winter.

The order, directed at more than a score of coal-carrying railroads in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky, gives the Lake Erie Ore and Coal Exchange, the so-called Lake coal pool, authority to determine the daily percentage of cars necessary to furnish the northwest with the coal needed before the closing of navigation on November 1. H. M. Griggs, manager of the Ore and Coal Exchange, is made agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the order and fix the car percentage for each coal-producing district.

The railroads are directed to give preference and priority in the supply of cars consigned to exchange; and to place an embargo on the supply of cars for the movement of all other bituminous coal in carload lots to any other consignee or destination, until the percentage necessary for lake transshipment and determined by Mr. Griggs has been delivered.

The commission also ordered that the coal in carload lots, assigned to the exchange, shall not be subject to reconsignment except on permit issued by the exchange and authorizing Mr. Griggs to change the percentages, if necessary, upon one day's notice to the carriers.

## DEMOCRATS NAME NEW CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—George White of Marietta, Ohio, former Representative in Congress and assistant manager of Gov. James M. Cox's pre-convention campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, yesterday was named chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut.

Mr. White was the personal choice of Governor Cox after E. H. Moore, in a letter to Governor Cox's manager, declined to serve. To make possible the selection of Mr. White, Judge Moore resigned as Ohio National Committeeman, and the state central committee, which happened to be in session, named Mr. White to succeed Judge Moore.

Mr. Cummings said before the national committee met that he hoped to be relieved of his position. W. W. Marsh of Iowa was re-elected treasurer, and E. G. Hoffman of Indiana, secretary of the committee.

## POTATO ACREAGE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—An increase of 15 per cent in the potato acreage of Maine is reported by the field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Aroostook County has 90,000 acres planted as compared with 79,000 last year. In the remainder of the State there are 28,000 acres devoted to potatoes as against 24,000 last year.

## 38 Crackers in a Blue and White Box Educator Butter Thins

An old-time favorite in bulk—now packed in an attractive dust-proof, moisture-proof package! A round, thin, creamy brown, dimpled cracker, fine enough to be classed as a delicacy, wholesome enough to eat as a daily food. Serve them with your berries, with milk, with other beverages, with ice cream, with cream cheese. Use them any way your housewife ingenuity suggests.

Thirty-eight crackers to a package. Fresh each day as we need them from the ovens of the Johnson Educator Food Company in Cambridge.

Pkg. 17c 3 Pkgs. 50c

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**The New Fall Dresses Make Their Bow at \$65**

Afternoon model sketched is of navy Tropicana. Bodice and skirt tailored. Apron tunic fitted around edge, extending up to waist line in back. Small pockets on bodice and tunic are trimmed with small gilt buttons. Three-quarter sleeves, square cuffs, gilt buttons trimmed. Wide black satin sash with embroidery in bright colors and gold, ending in handsome ornaments at back. Women's and misses'.



## The Rambler

### Summer Reading at the Round Table

Outside the four walls that shelter the coterie of the Round Table the grove of Academe lies silent and idle in the summer sunshine. You remarked, stranger, upon the pleasant quiet, as we walked through the warm shade to our now familiar afternoon refuge. The quadrangles, for nine months clamorous with the shouts and laughter of light-hearted undergraduates, are now guarded by taciturn, straw-chewing janitors. It is true that if you look through a certain basement window you may perceive the Professor of Literature, sitting in his office in a Gothic cell, reading the galleys of proofs of that "definitive edition" he has so long promised our fellowship. Other signs of academic endeavor there are none, save such strays as he had hidden away in odd nooks.

And the same peace reigns within the Round Table retreat as without. The telephone boy at the desk by the entrance has leisure to pursue his interest in prismatic bound fiction. Passing by he regards with a lack-luster eye the while he turns another page. Nestor snores away the hours in the library upstairs. Hibernia forgot. Cato will offer a window table in the dining room to the first comer. In short, stranger, were it not for the solemn idol-like bowlings, first right, then left, of the electric fans, you would find little sign of movement within our walls.

But a few remain to carry on our verbal encounters that the long vacation may not wholly break our traditions. The Bondsaleman, for one, bound by the chains of his stock "ticker," dare not venture further afield than to the golf links. He still comes in, of an afternoon, with his friend the Armorer, to give to any who will listen a stroke-by-stroke account of his daily game. And the Poet, for another reason, spends his summer at home. He has not as yet found Pegasus a steed able to offer him a ride to Arcady. He sits, therefore, in his wonted seat and scribbles lyrics, grateful, perhaps, for the slow hours of summer peace.

It is not surprising, stranger, that under these circumstances our discussions lose the sharpness which winter air appears to lend them. A question that seems in November of transcendent importance causes in July but the lifting of an eyebrow. There is a truce which includes all strenuous debate. It is the result not so much of climate as of the cessation of academic activities without. Unconsciously we adjust ourselves to the academic schedule and when the latter does not function we accept the interregnum as a matter of course. Further, the absence of many of our members throws a greater burden upon those remaining than in summer they are prepared to assume. Do not, therefore, be disappointed, stranger, to find our conversation centered upon trivial matters.

For all our calm, however, the Bondsaleman now and then challenges his old-time friend, the Poet, to break a slender lance with him. And truth to say, the Poet is never averse to picking up the gauge. To change the figure of speech, the latter's sense of humor is forever plunging him rashly in among the Bondsaleman's most cherished cucumber frames. Each of them has youth's confidence that his own point of view must be right. They are, thus, ideal antagonists and excellent friends. From the two of them, more experienced men may learn many things.

Yet it was in no provocative mood that the Bondsaleman began the other afternoon. It is in fact the Poet who nearly always gives an argumentative turn to the conversation.

"What," asked the Bondsaleman, as he finished his tale of the last putt on the eighteenth hole, "would you recommend for summer reading this year?"

The Poet put away the envelope upon which he had been writing, sucked the stub of a pencil reflectively, and replied: "Do you mean—what would I recommend for myself, or what should I advise you to read?"

"I suppose you think I never read high-brow stuff," the Bondsaleman snorted.

"I should hardly say you were saturated with the reading of good literature," smiled the Poet. "But I may do you an injustice. You are, I believe, familiar with certain problems of engineering?"

"What's that got to do with it?" inquired the Bondsaleman.

"If you were asked, as an engineer, to build a good plant, your first question, I assume, would be to ask what the plant was to be used for?" the Poet went on.

"Certainly," admitted his friend.

"Well, my dear man, when you ask me what reading to recommend, I naturally put this question to you: for what purpose are you going to use the reading?" The Poet settled back, apparently well pleased with his own remark.

"I want to pass the time in the even-

ing and to keep up-to-date on what's going on," said the Bondsaleman. "I'm tired of magazines and the movies."

The Poet laughed. "Your last conjunction might cause some to protest, but knowing you, I know what you buy at the newsstand. It is not wholly an incongruous classification. But are you really serious? Shall I mention some books?"

"That's what I asked you," retorted the Bondsaleman. "You'll get my idea in time."

"Well," said the Poet, "as the Professor of Literature is not here this afternoon, perhaps I may venture."

"I'm glad he isn't," the Bondsaleman added. "I don't want any classics—I've got a shelf full of them. I want to keep up with current affairs."

"I see," the Poet smiled again. "Let me see," he mused. "There's the last two volumes of 'The Life of Benjamin Disraeli' just out. If you want to understand the twentieth century, you must at least know the nineteenth. And Disraeli is a picturesque, dramatic figure all by himself."

"Sounds heavy," said the Bondsaleman. "It isn't, I assure you. But there are six volumes all told."

"That's out," exclaimed the Bondsaleman. "I haven't time for any deep studies."

"How about C. R. Fay's 'Life and Labor in the Nineteenth Century'?"

"That sounds better, but I'd prefer to start today. You are like a college professor taking a broad jump. You go so far back for your running start that you are all in when you reach the mark."

"Then I certainly advise you to begin with Thayer's 'Theodore Roosevelt'."

"Now you are getting warm, as children say. What next?"

"M. Milluov's 'Bolshevism, an International Danger' is by a Russian who knows his own country and its politics. It is probably the best thing on the subject that has been written, for it is free from alarmist propaganda and is based upon facts."

"I'll make a note of that. Wait until you see the librarian's face over at the grove of Academe when I put your list down in front of him."

"With two or three more you should be well provided," the Poet smiled. "Add Harold Cox's 'Economic Liberty'."

Mr. Cox is editor of the 'Edinburgh' and has no sympathy with the present trend of radical agitation. State interference, says Mr. Cox, is simply doing for the individual what he should rather do for himself."

"I'm with him there," the Bondsaleman said. "But isn't this a queer list of books for a poet to recommend?"

"There are several answers to that," the Poet rejoined. "In the first place, I promised to recommend books for you and not ones for me. I could give you a list of contemporary poetry. On the other hand, a poet today is concerned more with realities than with the geography of—shall I speak from your point of view?—of cloud-cuckoo land. It may interest you to know that I have read the whole list."

"That's more than I'll promise to do," laughed the Bondsaleman. "But I'll do my best. Come and have dinner with me. We'll go out for a spin later."

The Poet got up rather promptly. "I accept," he remarked. "I do not often have the pleasure of dining with you in one of your literary moods."

### SUMMER WOODLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not since the bluebells carpeted the floor of the oak wood in April has there been such floral splendor as now delights the eye on this afternoon in late summer, though scanty indeed will be the praise that it gets from humankind, and purchase not another mortal will even so much as glimpse its glowing loveliness in the westering sun. Away back in spring-time, when the earth was fresh and green, men came almost daily with pen and palette to these spreading azure glades, and many a poem in word and color was inspired in the midst; but now the paths are strangely overgrown and deserted and brambles and honeysuckles twist everywhere in matted clusters, barring the ways that once were all so clear. The long, arched vistas, too, of a dozen weeks ago have grown quite out of recognition, and a myriad buzzing flies in lazy dance fill the woodland with their soft and drowsy hum, they alone now breaking the sultry stillness of the air.

And so one could write of a hundred other changes that summer has brought to this deserted oak wood, but happiest of all these is the coming of the willowherbs on the bracken slope to the west, and today in the slanting rays of the sun they make a picture with beauty unsurpassed in the whole of nature's woodland painting. This rose-bay willowherb of English woods (it is common also in North America) is amongst the most noble and handsome of all our native wild flowers, and though the botanists have written learned theses concerning its unique floral structure and habits, it is enough for today to rejoice in its living beauty, and one instinctively does so with a sense of gratitude not easily expressed.

### An Unkind Uncovering

The new Labor Government of New South Wales recently found in the archives of their Holman predecessors, recommendations for certain honors, including a baronetcy. This list of proposed distinctions had been recommended to His Majesty through the usual official source. With much relish the new Ministry published the full list of proposed knighthoods, also the name of the would-be recipient of the baronetcy. The latter recommendation is to be canceled, the Premier, Mr. Storey, declaring that hereditary titles are opposed to Australian sentiment. The feelings of the unhappy victims of a political reversal may be imagined.

## JOHN STUART MILL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From 1866 to 1873 the famous English economist and philosopher, John Stuart Mill, lived in retirement at Avignon. It is here, on the estate of Pont des Deux Eaux, the scene of his latest literary activities, that the French plan to place a bust of the great libertarian.

Rightly remembered as an Englishman, deeply concerned with English affairs, John Stuart Mill was at the same time a man whom the French could respect and love. The seven



John Stuart Mill

years he spent at Avignon, were not the first he had given to France. In face

his important activities in English political and social questions may be traced directly to French influence.

The first sketch of his political philosophy appeared in a series of contributions to the Examiner in the fall of 1830, entitled "Prospects on France."

Shortly after the revolution of July he found himself in Paris, where he was associated with the leading republican spirits, and it was his enthusiasm for the liberal ideas he found

here, in a country where the King himself waved the tri-color from his balcony, that inspired much of what he had to say to his own compatriots.

In an age of great spirits—Mill's friends and colleagues were men like Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Cairnes—John Stuart Mill was himself a figure of generous proportions. His

early history is if anything more astonishing even than his later accomplishments. He was the son of James Mill, an historian and philosopher, and a distinguished Greek scholar. A close friend of the elder Mill was

Jeremy Bentham, and it was in the company of a branch of the Bentham family that the younger Mill spent his first months in France, at the age of 14.

Contact with keen minds and steady application to work were the diet of the boy from his earliest years.

Greek at Three Years

The father was a strict disciplinarian, with certain firm notions with respect to education. And he it was who took John Stuart Mill's lessons in hand, beginning with the Greek alphabet and a large Greek vocabulary when his son was only three. At the age of eight John Stuart Mill was well acquainted with Aesop's Fables, Xenophon's Anabasis, and had read the whole of Herodotus. He also knew something of Lucian, Diogenes, Laertius, Isocrates, and six dialogues of Plato. The latter played no small part in shaping his later literary style. At the same period his reading in history included, among many other heavy volumes, Hume and Gibbon, and 30 volumes of the Annual Register.

He was, therefore, well prepared to undertake the task of teaching the younger members of the family at an age when most boys are largely occupied with learning how to play truant with discrimination. At the age of 12 he began a thorough study of scholastic logic, and read Aristotle's logical treatises in the original. At the age of 13 his rigorous teacher-father studied with him the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo.

It was the habit of the two to go off on long walks about North London, when they would engage in hot disputes over the questions posed by the historians and economists whose writings were their daily food. All this was excellent practice in argumentation for the boy. But the father improved upon the occasion by requiring him to draft a resumé of these conversations. It might be thought from all this that the elder Mill was a didactic and difficult gentleman. But in spite of the rough road he made John Stuart travel with him; he did not insist that the son should follow step for step in the father's path. Indeed it was part of his theory, incorporated in his practice, that "one of the grand objects of education" was "to generate a constant and anxious concern about evidence." The boy was to accept no authority, even his father's, without proof.

This heroic training was maintained even when he went off to

France with the Bentham family. He kept up a methodical program of reading and writing, studying chemistry and botany and higher mathematics, and observing people and things with interest and acuteness. On his return he began studying Roman law, preparatory to entering upon the legal profession. But at the age of 17 he entered the India House instead, as a clerk in the examiner's office. The duty of the examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the company in India and to draft instructions in reply. It has been said that the character of the company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen. Mill had charge of the company's relations with the

native states for 20 years, and in 1856 he became chief of the office.

This work was his livelihood. But during these years he was deeply engaged with the problems of political economy and social history which his curious and careful education had so early poised for him. He was continually writing for various newspapers and reviews, and continually agitating for freedom. One of his earliest efforts in this direction was a series of letters to the Chronicle, a propos of a prosecution going on

at the time, on the necessity for freedom of discussion. Discussion, from the time of the North London tramps with his father down through the days of the Utilitarian Society, and into his latest editorial work on a journal of natural science and unpartisan opinion, called the Reader, was the breadth of Mill's nostrils.

He is of course chiefly famous for his great systematic works, his "Representative Government," published in 1860, his "Political Economy," published in 1848, and his earlier "Logic."

But even while he was engaged with questions of a largely speculative import, he was profoundly interested in forensic debate; and the life he had led in Paris with his republican friends had much to do with his position on the reform bills, and with the fact that he presented to Parliament the first petition on the subject of woman suffrage.

As a Member of Parliament

The labors in the India House forbade activity in Parliament until he retired upon the dissolution of the company, in 1858. In 1865 he consented to stand as parliamentary candidate for Westminster. But the conditions which he imposed were typically uncompromising. He refused to canvass. He refused, further, to pay agents to canvass for him. And it was with great difficulty that his supporters won him to address a meeting of the electors. Nevertheless he was elected. And his work in Parliament was such that the speaker declared his presence there elevated the tone of debate. As was to be expected, his position was that of a Liberal, alert for the preservation of liberties won, eager to extend freedom to those in subjection: the reform of land tenure in Ireland, the extension of suffrage to women, and the abrogation of the Declaration of Paris were some of his chief interests in parliamentary debate.

Much of his feminism, coming to fruition in 1869 in his treatise on "The Subjection of Women," was due to the intellectual spur afforded by the woman who later became his wife.

His years of retirement at Avignon were spent chiefly in his herbarium, "a little room fitted up with closets for my plants, shelves for my botanical books, and a great table whereon to manipulate them all . . . and you may imagine with what scorn I think of the House of Commons, which, comfortable club as it is said to be, could offer me none of these comforts, or, more perfectly speaking, these necessities of life." Yet even here, preoccupied with his botany and his "necessaries," he found time and energy to engage in the work of starting the Land Tenure Reform Association, writing and speaking in its favor up to the end of his career in 1873.

Deeply intrigued by England's peculiar problems as he was, John Stuart Mill kept quietly burning the flame lit in France for him as early as 1830. He had at once an Anglo-Saxon rectitude and a Latin intellectual freedom. The bust on the Pont des Deux Eaux should be a tribute to both.

## THE PARIS-WARS AW EXPRESS

Since the world grew so big again, it has become an achievement to break fast in Austria, lunch in Slovakia and dine in Poland. If you choose, you may even travel from Austria to Poland by way of France, for you are in France, once you board the Paris-Warsaw express at Vienna. Your "ge-pack" turns into your "baggage"; you pay for your meals in French francs. Uniformed Tzechs and Poles you do meet with; but the bulk of the uniforms are horizon blue, saluted by waiter and conductor and ticket-collector with a friendly "Oul, mon capitaine." "Pas du tout, mon colonel." And always the train is full: Americans are traveling, on business or mercy.

It was on a hot afternoon that I crossed the Austrian frontier northward into Slovakia. The long, rolling fields lay breathless in yellow light; oaks and bushy chestnuts might have been painted against the sky. As the train strolled along, only "express" in that it did not stop at every wretched gravel-bank, women hoeing potatoes straightened their bent backs for a moment and lifted their kerchiefed heads, which were mostly tied up in blue and white check, matching their short, full skirts, or else they halted in their barefoot trudging over cattle tracks of roads; and I was thankful to see them rest from labor in such heat.

At last the bushier trees gave ground to pines. As the pine shadows lengthened, so we rose into wilder country, waterless, it seemed, but in all else not unlike the Scottish highlands. Woods multiplied—grim woods which I was not far out in stocking with a wolf or two. At the edge of them, in the falling day, red tents signaled a camp every now and then from among the slim, black trunks. We were in gypsy country, among that people whom some used to call the Egyptians, but some the Bohemians.

The kerchiefs grew brighter, yellow and purple and scarlet; the long, long fields came again, narrowing away toward the horizon, and were flattened out till they reached the rim of the world; the women who tramped them went ever barefoot. Before daylight failed quite, we had crossed into Poland.

### Misty Polish Plains

Battalions of frogs in unseen swamps croaked me off to sleep. I was awakened at dawn by the shout, in French, German and the unknown tongue, "Change for Cracow"; and, realizing that we must be now in the theater of war where, five summers back, tragedy had staged one of her big scenes, the retreat of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, I leaned out of my bunk and jerked up the window blind. The train began to draw away from a dismal layer of gravel in front of a few brick buildings where barefoot porters were lounging about with lanterns.

Smoothly we drifted again in open country and the long, long fields, fenceless, hedgeless, nearly always treeless, their monotony broken only by an occasional cattle-track. Nor was this endless level like Holland's, which appeals as with the rich dignity of perfectly plain silver; it was merely as monotonous as the diet of potatoes and rye bread for which its crops stood. Sometimes waves of mist flowed over it for a while; then, with the on-coming daylight, they passed, like vapors of the unthrift, and impoverished the landscape in their passing. Hours of it slid by.

The peasant prisoners of the horizon were by now at their labor. They dug, they hoed, they herded droves of lean-ribbed black and white cattle. And strutting toward waste land went small, ragged goose-boys, who switched before them such plump flocks as I had not seen since last autumn down in Württemberg. Somewhere these people must live. I began to look for a sign of human life in the occasional wood shanties, fitter for cowsheds. Presently I found one. Before the next hovel, on a patch of earth where fowls scratched happily, three quilts, gruesomely dark, and an untidy heap of scarlet bedding hung to air. Again and again after this,

hanging before other shanties in the now all-revealing sunshine, pillows and mattresses struck the same bright note. They were all done up in red twill, I suppose for cheapness' sake; and yet, through the color of them as they hung there, these miserable abiding-places did distantly approach the idea of home.

Delapidated Evidences of War

Having found humanity, I looked about for war. It had stalked along the railway. Sometimes, near the infrequent railway buildings, bricks still lay on the gravel; or the ticket-office might be roofless and glass be wanting in the signal-box. That was all. No, nearly all. For sometimes, too, on the edge of a clump of fir trees rose the hard outline of a trench, which long, thin grass and daisies and dandelions were doing their innocent best to soften.

Still the long, long, narrow fields, marked off one from another at their four corners by a mound of earth and a round, white stone. Still the occasional cart-tracks and the slow, shuffling of peasants along them. Still the occasional shanties, with their scarlet bedding on the fence, though sometimes now there might be the more human interest of an old woman, barefoot or in wooden sandals, coming out to throw scraps to her fowls or air rags on her currant bushes. I was beginning to think that I should meet only these things still, if I traveled eastward as far as the world's end, when we ran into a network of railway lines and slowed down to watch a little scene staged right opposite.

A big truck stood there in the sunlight, one of those trucks which used to carry about Germany's infantry soldiers. German was still painted on its side: "For 40 men or 6 horses." Instead, five dirty, shoeless, shirtless urchins, munching hunks of bread, now squatted at the door of it. In the doorway behind, on the floor, which was heaped with straw, sat a girl, who kept drawing her braids of hair listlessly backward and forward between her fingers. Behind her again, a group of slipshod women were passing round a cup. Several men with bits of straw on their coats and in their hair lounged on the track. For there is famine in the land. This truckload had been hunting in the country for unrationed food.

Caught in the railway network, we ran on once more. German rolling-stock stood about in the sidings, from Breslau and Frankfurt, Essen and Dresden. At last we must be nearing a halt of some size, not merely a gravel bank by the rails. Then a town began to trickle into the plain; and the conductor poked his head in, to remark, in the casual tone of one naming the next stop on a street car: "Ten minutes to Warsaw."

## SONG OF THE MOTORIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Give me the white road winding  
Over each long low hill;  
Give me the bright road binding  
Field and forest and rill;

Give me the cool cloud shadows  
Glancing over the wheat;  
Give me the hushed green meadows;  
Give me the clover sweet.

Scent of the green things growing  
Fresh on the dew washed downs,  
Scent of the morn and the mowing,  
Smell of the trim little towns.

Give me the cut-out chuckle  
Mocking the heavy load;  
Give me the honeysuckle  
Bobbing beside the road;

Past where the old bridge rumbles  
Over the foaming spill  
Of the little stream that tumbles  
Down to its lonely mill.

Give me the distant mountains  
Up where the cold wind whines,  
Primed with their million fountains,  
Spiked with their million pines;

Give me the swift road curling  
On through the noon and past;  
Give me the drift clouds furling  
Under the blue—and last

Give me the late sun drooping  
Molten into the sea;  
Give me the homeward looping  
Road for you and me!

## WILLIAM AND MARY

Too little is known in America of the history of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, the second oldest college in the country and the history of whose early alumni is the history of the republic's founding. At present, however, in connection with the college's endowment campaign, many of its traditions are being brought to light.

A pioneer in the development of American education, established in 1693, this college graduated such men as Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler, Marshall, and Winfield Scott. It is interesting to recall that George Washington received from her his first public office, that of surveyor. In 1794 he became chancellor of the college.

From 1789 to 1861, William and Mary furnished 16 United States senators from Virginia, four from other states, three speakers of the House of Representatives, two ministers to England, four ministers to France, 10 Cabinet officers, one chief justice, three members of the Supreme Court, and many governors and members of Congress from other states as well as Virginia. Partial destruction of the college by the federal soldiers in 1862 led to reverses which resulted in ultimate control by the State.

William and Mary's Law School, established in 1779, was the oldest in the country. Its sole predecessor in the Anglo-Saxon world was the Vinerian chair at Oxford, where Sir William Blackstone lectured. Chief Justice Marshall, the expounder of the Constitution, was a student at the law school, studying under George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of legal instruction in America.

In antecedents the history of the college goes back to the proposed college at Henrico (1619), and the first General Assembly of America, that met at Jamestown in 1619 and passed a resolution urging the London company to begin at once the construction of the building on the site already selected. The idea, checked for a time by the Indian massacre of 1622, never died away, and from it came in 1693 William and Mary, which is, therefore, second to Harvard in date of actual beginning. She is the first American college to receive a charter from the crown, under seal of the Privy Council, 1693, the first and only college to be granted a coat of arms from the Herald's College of England, 1694, and the first American college to have a full faculty of president, six professors, writing master, and usher. The first Greek letter fraternity was founded at William and Mary on December 5, 1776. Here was inaugurated the first elective system of studies, the first honor system, the first schools of modern languages and of municipal law, in 1779, under the influence of Jefferson. This was the first college to teach political economy, 1874, and the first to found a school of history, 1893.

William and Mary has recently established co-education and started extension courses in Newport News, Richmond, and Norfolk. As the only non-sectarian, co-educational college in Virginia it is the source of the majority of teachers in the public schools of the State.

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## FARM AND BANK TEAMWORK URGED

Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture Points Out Need of Cooperation in the Matter of Food Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greater cooperation between the farms and the banks of Massachusetts, to the end that the State's farm production may more perceptibly lessen its tremendous rearward position with relation to the State's food consumption, is at present one of the chief efforts of the State Department of Agriculture.

Realizing that manufacturers and business men think comparatively little more of walking into a bank and asking for a loan of \$25,000 than of walking into a restaurant and buying a lunch, but that the average farmer has not fully awakened to really appreciate one of the primary functions of a bank, that of furnishing the necessary funds to promote legitimate and useful industry—industry that usually could not be built up were it not for the banks, the State Department seeks to effect the all-important cooperation.

### Teamwork Is Needed

Team work which has become such a prominent factor in nearly all lines of endeavor in modern life is pointed out as equally vital in the furthering of food production. A farmer may have 60 acres of arable land, but his own independent means makes it possible to plant but a tenth of it, regardless of the fact that the production of vegetables, berries and fruit are far behind the demands of the market and prices are high. A near-by bank which was established for the purpose of making loans and which has plenty of money, none of which was made for idleness but for exchange and as an aid in the development of commendable enterprise, is of about one-half the value to the community that it could be. Obviously, declare leaders in agricultural education, here is a big mutual need of getting together—the farmer and the banker, for the obtaining of a loan for an undertaking that assures good returns should not be looked upon as the contracting of a debt or burden, but as a very desirable investment on the part of both the borrower and the lender.

Reports from various sections of the Commonwealth indicate that farmers are reluctant to ask for a loan excepting when their problem has become almost desperate and they then go for it when they are the least apt to get it. If they would get acquainted with the banks, get their credit established and have financial transactions more or less regularly as do other industries in the conduct of their ordinary activity, the State Department points out that there would almost never be any question of credit, and the farmers would find a big difference in their output and profit.

### Encouragement Is Met

Real encouragement along this line seems to have already been accomplished in Massachusetts. The State Department of Agriculture found an eager ally in the Associated Industries, which sent a letter to all its members throughout the State requesting that they take the subject up with the banks with which they did business to find if they were doing all they could in the way of farm credits. As a result, at least one bank in Attleboro, is understood to have advertised credit to farmers.

Meetings have been held in different parts of the State under the auspices of the State Department for the purpose of helping the farmers to realize their opportunities in a more extensive use of the banks, and this has not been without some success, though the possibilities along this line have hardly yet been touched.

## WOMEN TO ATTACK VETO OF GOVERNOR

BURLINGTON, Vermont—If the suffrage amendment is not soon ratified by the necessary thirty-sixth state, Vermont suffragists will appeal to the United States Supreme Court to declare illegal Gov. Percival W. Clement's veto of the presidential suffrage bill passed by the Vermont Legislature last year.

This was announced in a statement issued yesterday at suffrage state headquarters here, where it is said that local leaders are working with the approval of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national leader of the suffrage movement.

The statement says that "the validity of the entire vote cast in Vermont for president" may rest on the ruling of the Supreme Court.

## ACTION SOUGHT FOR PILGRIM MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Carroll Hill, secretary of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts, visited the White House on Tuesday for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the President the necessity for appointing the four members of the commission yet to be chosen. Eight members have

been appointed by Congress and the remaining four are to be appointed by President Wilson. The tercentenary commission has charge of the celebration to be held at Plymouth the coming year. Plans for the celebration, commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, are already under way and comprise historical pageants and spectacles of various sorts. The necessity for hastening the completion of the plans, which cannot be delayed until the full number is appointed to work on the commission, was put before President Wilson and prompt action was promised.

## DISMISSED POLICE MAY GET SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—Salaries of many former patrolmen totaling several thousands of dollars may have to be refunded as a result of an opinion from the corporation counsel's office that the Brennan Veterans' Preference Act, passed to safeguard the jobs of former soldiers, applies to the police department. The act guarantees a Circuit Court trial to city employees under charges. A number of police officers have been dismissed by the police trial board. If the opinion is upheld, the city would have to pay the men's salaries from the time they were dropped by the trial board until the decision was confirmed by the Circuit Court. If not confirmed, the men would remain on the force. The Rev. W. A. Atkinson, recreation commissioner, now under charges is using the act in his defense. It was his action that led to the seeking of the police opinion.

## SWEDISH SETTLERS PLAN CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW SWEDEN, Maine—Governor Milliken and members of the executive council will be guests of New Sweden on July 23, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the settlement of this town, and William Widger Thomas of Portland former state commissioner of immigration and Minister of Sweden, who brought about the settlement of this place by 50 colonists from Sweden



The first of May saw crowds of railroad strikers on parade

on July 23, 1870, will be the orator of the occasion, and also a prominent guest.

It was following the Civil War that Mr. Thomas advocated Swedish immigration to Maine, and urged the setting apart of a township for them. He presented a plan to the state Legislature, the first practical plan for the purpose, and at its session in 1870, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the trying of the plan, appointing Mr. Thomas commissioner of immigration.

Mr. Thomas sailed for Sweden immediately and there recruited a colony of 50 persons. The party sailed for America, and made the voyage up the St. John River on flatboats. It was on July 23, 1870, that the settlement of New Sweden was established, a settlement that quickly became a prosperous and enterprising community. The colony attracted the attention of other prosperous Swedes in the home country, with the result that Swedish immigration to the Maine colony and to other New England states was greatly stimulated.

While an agricultural community, following the rule of the Aroostook country, New Sweden has quite a variety of industries, including the manufacture of lumber and starch. It is on the line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railway, also on the electric car line of the Aroostook Valley Railway. It has fine schools and churches, and maintains a social life of a high type.

PERHELION AFFECTS COMET  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A cable message received by the Harvard College Observatory from Mr. Leonide, director of the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Uccle, Belgium, saying that Mr. Fayet, of the Nice Observatory, finds that the comet previously reported as new is identical with the second Tempel comet which the Perihelion advanced 6½ days.

## THE FAILURE OF THE FRENCH STRIKE

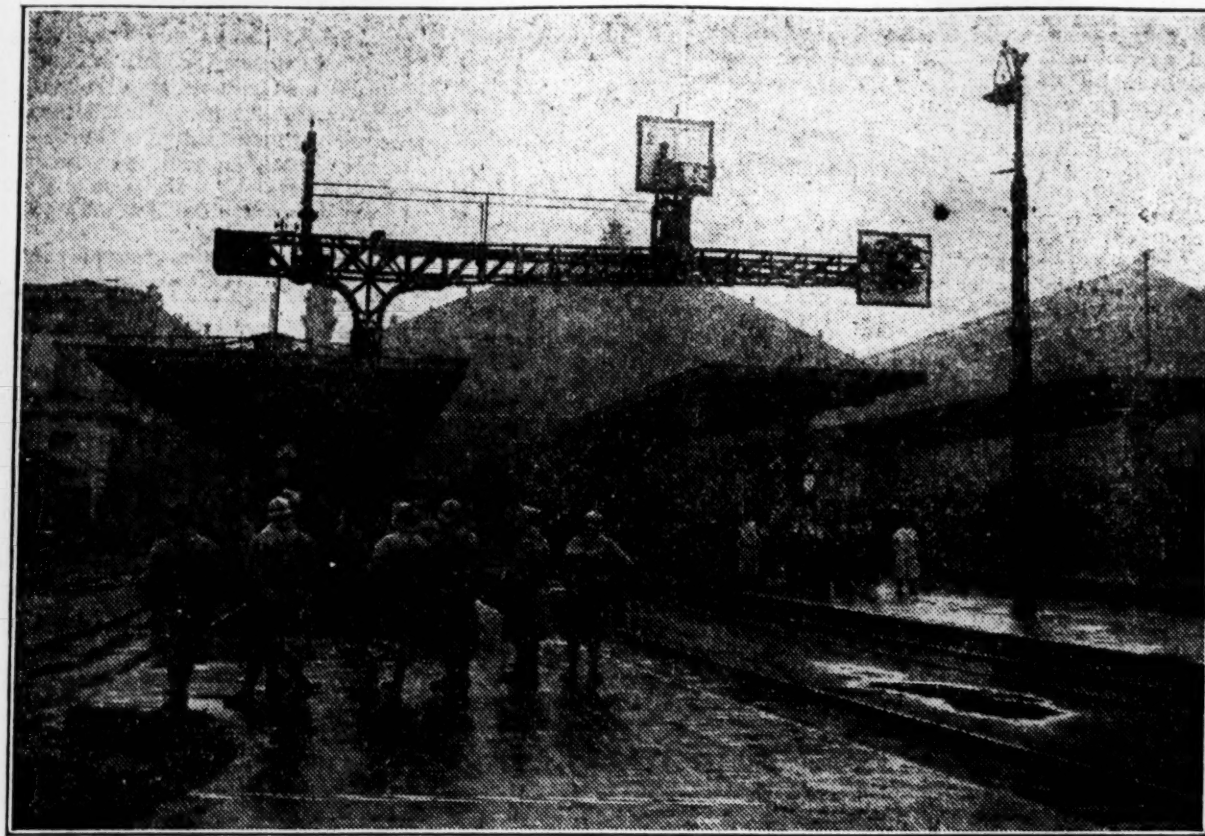
One nation may learn from the experience of another, and that is why, at so late a date it is worth recalling the failure of the French railway strike. The more so, as labor problems are likely to be acute in the transportation industry throughout the year in all parts of the world.

The events of the first of May of last year in Paris marked the awakening of the C. G. T.

there is now a permanent deficit which keeps the whole railroad system in a backward state of operation and development. Such a state of affairs would justly have encountered general disapproval, and it is to the credit of French labor that their view of the situation has been more free of reactionary bias than that of either the government or the Chamber, although it is certainly to the interest of the French state no less than that of the railroad unions that consideration be given to the nationalization program of the C. G. T.

A complete program of nationaliza-

technical side of the program envisages a complete overhauling of the physical equipment of the roads and the installation of all kinds of modern devices with a view to the technical standardization of the various subsidiary railroad lines. In the negotiations on the question of wages the railroad unions are to have an equal voice with the Central Board of Administration, but the strike nevertheless remains as a weapon of last resort to be used by workers in defense of their rights if discussion fails to adjust the dispute. And finally all the reforms proposed are according to the



The military quickly took control of all stations

Photograph by Central News

ing of the labor movement of France from the nationalism of the war, and the even more intense nationalism of peace. A demonstration of this awakening however, has come only with the first of May of this year, and the general strike which accompanied it. Though the strike movement could hardly be called a success, and finally died out three weeks after its incep-

tion has been worked out by the economic research committee of the C. G. T., which includes many of the best thinkers on social and economic questions. It proposes to intrust the management of the railroads to an impartial body composed of the representatives of all classes. In the administration of the railroads the Labor program recognizes the necessity of su-

plan to be carried out under the present régime without destroying the continuity of the service.

An alternative plan of reform has been brought forward by the government as a counterbalance to the influence of the Labor program. According to the government plan all changes are to be brought about within the structure of the existing system. The extent of the collaboration of the workers is ill-defined, but the government program agrees with that of the C. G. T. on the all-important reform of unification of the existing system, which is especially emphasized by the government as it is by Labor.

The reorganization of transportation is the first serious step taken by the French Government or the Labor movement toward reconstruction. It is surprising that the government has allowed the deterioration of the railways to proceed so far in view of the important role which they played during the war when they were a decisive factor in the determination of victory. The situation is therefore clearly such that the strike of the last three weeks may be considered to have produced important results, in spite of the fact that the press speaks slurringly of its collapse, and represents the general public as full of indignation against the strikers.

From the standpoint of Labor solidarity the strike has been a wonderful success and has shown a remarkable discipline in the ranks of Labor. Many workers participated in it who were not making any local demands of their own, a rather unique experience in the French Labor movement. Such is the opinion of M. Ernest Lafont, Socialist deputy of the Loire, and incidentally one of the few advocates of anti-alcoholism. On the other hand, his statement is contradicted by the fact that some of the strikers went over the heads of their leaders. For France, like other countries, is in need of changes within the labor organizations. The leaders of the trade unions or "syndicates" are the most popular representatives of the movement, while the Socialist deputies in the Chamber are preoccupied with political questions, rather than the industrial problems which are the first concern of the C. G. T.

When, however, the Government, at the climax of the strike, announced its

intention to dissolve the C. G. T. or suspend its activities, no protest was heard in the press except that representing the Socialist point of view. And the first attack on this unwelcome measure has come with the reopening of Parliament from M. Paul Boncour, the Socialist deputy of Paris. So that, after all, perhaps M. Merheim, the head of the Metal Workers Union, and one of the leading intellectuals of the labor movement, was right in his statement that without this strike there would have been no effort for the improvement of social conditions in France.

When compared with similar movements in other countries as for instance Great Britain, the French strike seems to have met much more opposition from the government and much less from the public. The so-called Civic League which supplied the workers to take the place of the strikers is not an enthusiastic body of volunteer patriots as its name would seem to indicate but rather a group of casual strike-breakers interested in the daily stipend they draw for their services in the strike, and unwilling or unable to take a permanent position. On the other hand the arrest of almost all the popular leaders and the provocative display of military force would indicate a greater degree of anxiety on the part of the government than a million unarmed strikers should have been able to produce.

From what has been said it is clear that the strike was in its general character an affair of internal politics in France. The cessation of hostilities against Soviet Russia was indeed included among the strike demands, but received no advertisement in the strike meeting nor in the Socialist press, nor on the other hand in the debates in the Chamber on the subject of the strike. The rapid changes which French foreign policy has been undergoing recently have produced a chaotic impression upon the mind of the average Frenchman, but the majority is still more impressed with the destructive than the constructive activities of the Soviet Government. But the present intransigent policy of the French Government is certainly stimulating the movement toward fraternization with all elements both within the country and outside, who are being persecuted by the official activity and publicity.

## CUBA PLANS FOR TRAFFIC REFORM

HAVANA, CUBA—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill providing for the formation of a special commission to be known as the "parliamentary commission," which would have for its object the betterment of traffic conditions, both in the port of Havana and on the island's railway lines.

The commission, to be composed of five representatives and three senators, would, after obtaining all possible data from the chamber of commerce, railroad and maritime companies, customs house officials, Labor leaders and other available sources, propose legislative measures for the solution of freight congestion problems with which Cuba is seriously confronted.

## COAL OPERATORS PROMISE ACTION

Shipments to New England and Other Sections to Be Made by Water Wherever Practicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steps will be taken to ship coal as rapidly as possible from coastal points nearest the mines to New England, so coal operators told fuel administrators from the New England states at a conference in this city. This, they said, was the only way to relieve the coal shortage there, which threatens to force several industries to shut down. Lack of railway cars to transport the coal is causing the present apparent shortage of fuel, the operators assert; there is plenty of coal, labor, and equipment to produce.

For lack of railway cars the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and eastern Kentucky have been able, since last April, to ship only 3 per cent more coal than last year. Shipments for April, May, and June have averaged only about 23,000,000 tons a month, in response to a market demand for 26,000,000 according to a report of a committee of bituminous coal operators.

This report states that the shortage in coal moved up the Great Lakes to supply the northwestern part of the United States and Canada had exceeded 5,000,000 tons up to July 15, and that the movement of coal to the New England states was inadequate. Coal cannot be diverted to either of these sections from mines east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River without producing a more serious shortage elsewhere, a minimum increase of 25 per cent in the shipments from these mines being necessary immediately.

The mines in these various districts are capable of producing and shipping more than the total requirements and have sufficient man-power and equipment for so doing, but are limited by the lack of railway cars to transport the coal.

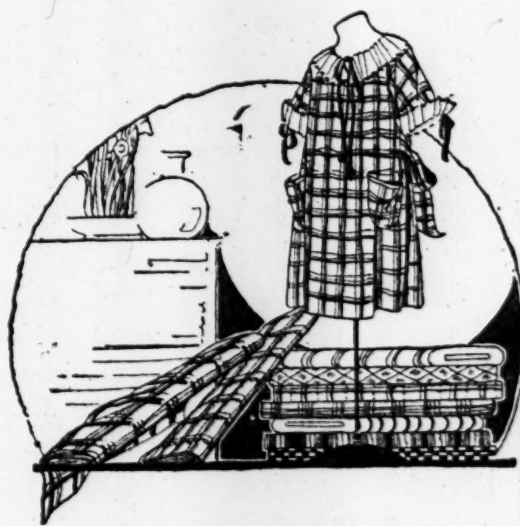
## ALEXANDER HOWAT TO IGNORE RULING

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The ruling of the Kansas State Supreme Court upholding the decision of Judge Andrew, Curran of the Crawford County Court, in ordering President Alexander M. Howat and other officials of the Kansas mine workers to testify before the Kansas Industrial Relations Court or go to jail, will be ignored, according to President Howat.

"We are not looking for trouble, but we are not running away from it," Mr. Howat said in a statement. "If Governor Allen wants trouble he will be accommodated."

Mr. Howat said the next step in the case had not been decided by attorneys for the miners' officials. He declared that he had received assurances from miners throughout the country as well as organized Labor generally that the campaign against the industrial court had their support.

*Wanamaker's*



## Long Ago

—when this was the A. T. Stewart Store, it had a reputation for the excellence of its silk and cotton fabrics. That reputation, we are happy to say, has lived through all the years because we have never ceased to be vigilant.

People came from far and near to buy A. T. Stewart silks. They still come from far and near to buy Wanamaker silks. . . . They came from distant places to buy fine ginghams and other cotton dress materials; and they still come to Wanamaker's for the same fabrics. . . . Why? . . . BECAUSE—

We have always sought the best; and the newest; and we have encouraged those who brought forward new ideas. And, a better reason still, perhaps, may be found in the quality of Wanamaker fabrics. It is so easy in this day to substitute, to take something that is not quite so good, that a store like this, which does not countenance corner clipping, is like an anchor in a harbor of uncertainty.

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## BEER AND WINE PROPOSAL FAILS

Anti-Saloonist Points Out That  
Resides Voters of New Brun-  
swick Those of Five of United  
States Have Turned It Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Beer and wine were deliberately turned down by the people of New Brunswick for identically the same reasons that they would be turned down by the people of Massachusetts or any other state," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Propaganda of the liquor interests led a great many people to believe that the voters of New Brunswick were dissatisfied with prohibition and that submission to the people of a beer and wine amendment could only result in an overwhelming win victory. The result was just what was to be expected by those who are thoroughly informed with regard to results in similar votes in the United States."

"In five different states the liquor interests have attempted to undermine prohibition by submitting beer and wine referenda and in each instance their efforts were emphatically frustrated by the voters. It is interesting to note that in every one of these elections beer and wine were rejected by a larger majority than that by which prohibition was originally adopted. Here are the figures:

### Five States Against Project

"Michigan—Voted dry in 1916 by 68,624. Beer amendment defeated in 1919 by 297,624.

"Colorado—Voted dry in 1914 by 11,572. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 85,792.

"Washington—Voted dry in 1914 by 18,632. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 146,556.

"Oregon—Voted dry in 1913 by 36,480. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 54,624.

"Ohio—Voted dry in 1918 by 25,759. Beer amendment defeated in 1919 by 29,667.

"The same basic reasons which controlled the voters in these states are responsible for the vote in New Brunswick. The chief among these are:

"The people know that there can be no beer without the saloon and the brewery and that these institutions were the most corrupt influences in the political arena. The people are through with them. They will never have them back.

### Enforcement Made Difficult

"The people know that the sale of so-called light alcoholic beverages would make prohibition an hundred-fold more difficult of enforcement. That has been true wherever the experiment has been tried. Here in Massachusetts the beer régime of 1870 caused the arrests for drunkenness to jump 72 per cent. The people know that the State can't have a chemist for every keg.

"The people know that the law passed by the United States to enforce prohibition is a reasonable law and one passed upon precedent. The people in thirty-five states in the Union know that the federal law is no more drastic and perhaps less so than their own state legislation. People in other states recognize that as a matter of general legislative practice a safe standard is set and not a dangerous one. A bridge marked unsafe for over three tons might easily withstand a load of five tons but those who make the regulation always leave a margin of safety. The best way to keep a boy from going swimming is not to dress him in a bathing suit and tell him to play on the beach.

### Arguments are Specious

"The people know that the arguments for beer are specious. Any honest analysis of these arguments shows that their proponents desire but one thing and that is the intoxicating element, to wit, alcohol. There is only one difference between the beer which is on sale today—beer

which contains the same ingredients and is brewed in the same manner and fermented to the same percentage of alcohol as any other beer—and that which was formerly sold. That difference is the alcohol which is removed from it for nothing else is added and nothing else is taken away. When this fact is known the people see clearly the speciousness of the whole beer argument for the only thing the beer advocates desire is more alcohol.

"There is an added factor in the United States that gives strength to the dry vote. That factor is this, that when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified it was an amendment including within its terms beer and wine as clearly as if the words were written there. Prior to the submission of the amendment several attempts were made to exempt beer and wine from the provision of the resolution but each attempt was overwhelmingly defeated. There can be no real doubt but that when the people of Massachusetts know these facts as do the people of New Brunswick and the states where beer has been voted upon in this country that the result will be the same.

"At the election at which the license vote was taken in this State the liquor men worked indefatigably and with an energy born of desperation. Besides there was a very large irresponsible vote cast by those who knew the result would be meaningless so far as the issuance of licenses were concerned. When the people are confronted with an actual and bona fide issue between beer and prohibition in view of the facts and in view of the experience of other states there can be no question as to the results."

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Savings Banks Deposits Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Approximately \$28,000,000 increase in the deposits in the savings banks of Connecticut in the first year of prohibition is shown by the report of the bank commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30. The total amount of deposits was \$415,584,817, compared with \$387,646,445 on the same date in 1919. The assets of the bank totaled \$448,100,294, an advance of \$6,700,351 over the year before.

### Relief Work Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Every branch of the Salvation Army general relief work has been improved considerably as a result of prohibition, according to Major Edward Underwood, of the Salvation Army headquarters here, who told a representative of this paper of the many ways in which effects have been noticed.

"Our general relief work includes help for families and transient relief in special cases, the maintenance of an employment and immigration bureau and social welfare for class workers. There has been a tremendous change in the character of applicants for all types of relief in the past year. We still have the family cases where there is no able-bodied bread-winner, but there are now far fewer cases in which the father is non-supporting because of drink. Formerly there were always many men who had to be assigned regularly to Army homes for brief periods until they recovered from the effects of dissipation. Now these institutions are practically depleted, with only very old men left. There is a change in these men also, for many who were drunkards are greatly improved in appearance and are earning money at odd jobs. They are growing more self-respecting already for they spend their money in legitimate trade channels and are far less of a burden to the Army than in previous years.

"The Army does considerable work in helping the families of prisoners who are left suddenly without funds. We have noticed in the past that many of these men are "repeaters," partly because of society's treatment of them and partly because of the lure of the saloon. With the second cause removed there are far fewer second commitments now, and credit should

be given to the Volstead Act for helping the weak to withstand temptation. "There are 34 per cent fewer cases in this city this year and the jail populations are falling off in many sections throughout the United States," so Brigadier Thomas Cowan, a prison chaplain of the Army told the representative, who sought further data on this point. "I have just returned from the Dannemora Prison up-State, and find the population there the lowest in its history, due to prohibition. If it is true that 70 per cent of the men go to prison because of drink, in five years there will only be one prison in the entire State.

"The economic effects of prohibition are obvious," he said. "When men spent about two-fifths of their income for drink they could spend far less for necessities, but with that avenue closed to them there is a great deal of money available for useful purposes. The stores are crowded everywhere now and the factories are working overtime to supply the wants that many people are for the first time able to provide for themselves. Recently I was talking to a mother of eight children, the youngest an infant. 'This baby carriage,' she said, 'is the first I have ever been able to buy for any of my eight children, and prohibition made it possible now.' Breweries employed fewer men in proportion to the space occupied than any other form of industry, and now that they are converted into useful channels more men are needed to operate them. There is a shortage of scrub women in cities because for the first time many are now able to stay at home because their husbands bring in their earnings regularly."

Major Underwood said that the Army has hundreds of positions which it cannot fill through its employment bureau, a condition which is partly due to prohibition and the increased demand for products of all kinds.

### RECORD OF "SENDING" TAKEN

NEW YORK, New York—Using a telegraph key for the first time in 19 years, Thomas A. Edison, yesterday, sent from Orange, New Jersey, to a committee of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association here, a message to be inscribed on an imperishable phonographic disc to be placed in the association's archives as a record of his style of "sending."

### CUBANS SELECT CANDIDATE

HAVANA, Cuba—The Conservative Party national convention, yesterday nominated Dr. Ricardo Dolz, president of the Cuban Senate, as vice-presidential candidate, and running mate of Gen. Rafael Montalvo, who was unanimously chosen to head the Conservative ticket at the first session of the convention several weeks ago.

### MOTION PICTURE STRIKE

NEW YORK, New York—More than 2000 moving picture workers employed in studios and laboratories in New York and vicinity went on strike yesterday, tying up or crippling a score of film plants. The reason given for the walkout is the failure of the National Association of the motion picture industry to meet the demands of the workers for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. Union leaders threaten to spread the strike throughout the country and include camera men, machine operators, stage hands and others employed in the movie industry.

## PLAN IS ADVANCED TO REDUCE PRICES

Terminal Markets in New York  
Would Do Much to Cut Cost  
of Living, Says E. J. O'Malley  
in Report on Foodstuffs Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The establishment of terminal markets would be the heaviest blow ever struck at the price of foodstuffs here and would also prove a profitable investment for the city, even though the initial cost would involve an ultimate expenditure of possibly \$75,000,000 for the five boroughs, according to a report by Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of markets.

Mr. O'Malley says that his investigation of the food trade shows that speculators in foodstuffs work in co-operation with the special interests in conspiracy against the public, that they purchase foodstuffs on consignment for speculative purposes, and that, if the prevailing market conditions do not permit a profit on the speculation, they reject them on some pretext. The railroads then sell these carloads without preliminary advertising as required by law, and often the very speculators who rejected them buy them then for less than the freight charges.

### Advances in Prices Artificial

Speaking of increases in meat prices, Commissioner O'Malley says:

"The present artificial advance in the price of meat was brought about after the large packers purchased a considerable quantity of Canadian army surplus beef in addition to the beef held in the hands of the United States Surplus Supply Office. This frozen meat was taken by the packers to New Haven, Syracuse, Rochester and other parts of the nearby states. It cost them 10½ cents, yet it was sold at these places at from 18 cents to 20 cents, although the price in New York was restricted to 13 cents per pound by the government regulations."

Mr. O'Malley describes this as "successful 'rigging' of artificial values by the packers."

"In order to offset the clamor aroused," he continues, "they are now bringing pressure on the banks that advanced money to the farmers and ranchmen who purchase and finish the Texas steers. The banks are now calling in their loans. The packers will thus force the ranchmen to drive their cattle to the market. This will give the packers an opportunity to cut the price of live steers, but the consumer may not expect any great relief until the cold weather sets in, if at all.

### Interests Control Storage

"Practically all of the refrigerating space in New York is controlled by big interests. The shortage of space, which might be usefully used for the people's good, is a great drawback, which prevents New York City keeping on hand a surplus of meat foods and other foods as well. This will be possible when our system of terminal markets is now endorsed by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in operation. Then, we shall be able to bring foodstuffs here from the most distant points of the earth. These will be unloaded by modern

methods from the steamer into the terminal market warehouse at the lowest cost. All the wastage and expense due to rehandling will be eliminated.

"On the 58,000,000 bushels of potatoes consumed during the winter months within a radius of 50 miles of New York City Hall, consumers paid \$250,000,000 over and above the price paid to the producer. This condition would have been impossible if adequate storage facilities for potatoes had been available.

"Because of inadequate storage facilities, the loss in sweet potatoes consigned to this district was \$300,000,000."

### Heavy Losses to Public

"It is no exaggeration to assert that at least \$15,000,000 a year is added to the cost of foodstuffs used by consumers in New York City on the extra haulage from New Jersey to the borough of Manhattan and incidental wastage. The sum equals a 5 per cent return on an investment of \$300,000,000."

"To this might be added the additional cost for the carting of live poultry consumed in New York City. This is estimated at \$2,500,000 per annum."

"Moreover, beyond all these costs, there is an appalling cost which we hesitate to calculate. This is the cost of re-distribution of these various products which have been hauled at so great an expense into the borough of Manhattan. From the borough of Manhattan they have to be sent to the various boroughs of the city. Each step in the journey represents an added cost transferred to the ultimate consumer."

"Nor is this item alone the total cost. Unnecessary delays due to traffic congestion, wastage, re-handling, wear and tear on the thoroughfares of the city, labor devoted to unnecessary work—all of these represent a sum that staggers the imagination, a sum that must be paid by the average citizen in the form of higher rents or higher taxes."

"With a terminal market, where a surplus supply could be held, speculators and market manipulators have no opportunity to 'rig' the market, and consumers would at all times get the advantage of our market facilities and the low cost of production."

### Canned Meats Sale

War Department to Dispose of Large  
Supply of Army Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Millions of dollars worth of canned meats and bacon are to be sold for domestic consumption throughout the country at prices far below current market levels, it is announced by the director of sales, acting under the authority of the War Department.

The canned meats are stored at army supply depots throughout the country and will be offered at exceedingly low prices to both wholesalers and retailers in an effort to reduce in some degree the high cost of living, and to offset slightly the fact that the cost of foodstuffs has advanced nearly 300 per cent. in the last seven years.

The meats are of the highest quality and packed by the best American packers under government supervision, it is stated. It is planned to give every section of the country the

chance to benefit by this sale. The director in charge of the sale and distribution of these goods has cooperated with him, 60,000 postmasters, 5000 bankers, and the mayors of every city and town in the country. These officials and individuals have been requested to render all cooperation possible to the War Department in its mammoth undertaking.

This is one of the biggest deals of its kind ever planned, but it is expected by the War Department that the good results will be felt in every district where the canned meats are offered for sale.

The various army supply depots have increased their personnel in order to deal with the immense numbers of orders which are expected. While the canned meats are stored in various parts of the country, orders will be received by the depot officers.

### Retail Food Costs Advance

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retail food prices continue to show a "steady increase," according to a survey of the food budget of the average family for June, made public yesterday by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor. An advance of 2 per cent was noted on June 15 over prices on the same day the month before. This was an increase of 9 per cent since the first of the year.

Prices increased in 39 cities under observation and decreased in 12. The largest increases observed were 5 per cent in Detroit, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon. A decrease of 5 per cent was noted in Houston, Texas; and of 3 per cent in Jacksonville, Florida. Cities showing lower prices were all in the southern states, except Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The greatest increase in the past year, 29 per cent, was shown in Springfield, Illinois, and the lowest, 8 per cent, in Charleston, South Carolina. Only two cities out of the 39, Jacksonville, Florida, and Los Angeles, California, showed less than 100 per cent increase since 1913. Detroit topped the list with an increase of 139 per cent.

### CARMEN LOSE CHICAGO STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Both non-union and union labor will be employed in the shops of the Chicago surface lines as a result of the settlement of the power house electricians' strike, which partially tied up Chicago's street car traffic for the greater part of last week. Wages offered the employees when they went on strike were adopted as the schedule for employees returning to work under the new agreement between company officials and union leaders, resulting in victory for the traction company. Increases in pay granted are the same as the company was willing to give before the strike was called. The public was considerably exercised over the suspension of street car service.

## HIGHER REGARD FOR TEACHER ESSENTIAL

Reorganization of School System  
Upon Basis of a Respect for  
Education as Opposed to Love  
of Luxury a Required Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Thorough reorganization of the American school system, in which a new view of the teacher as the follower of a high calling must play a large part, is the sole remedy for existing educational conditions, according to Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of Cleveland schools, who spoke to a summer session audience composed of teachers here. At present fully 25 per cent of children are growing up unable to read and write, Mr. Spaulding declared, and the unpopularity of the teaching profession seems to indicate conditions are growing worse rather than better.

A cure can come, according to the speaker, only through awakening the public to the real status of the teacher, counterbalancing the impression which has grown up of late out of the agitation for higher salaries in the profession. Teachers today are pitied, not respected, he said. When their calling is universally looked upon as a high ministry, there will be teachers for all the vacant positions, because teaching and self-respect will again be compatible.

Another important factor in rebuilding the schools to fit the needs of today, Mr. Spaulding said, is passage of adequate attendance laws, which would give education the right of way over industry. Most states are too lax in enforcement of existing laws of this sort, even where such laws are supposed to be in effect, he said. Particularly is universal attendance desirable with the development of an entirely new population composed of elements undreamed of when the present systems took effect. The heterogeneous populations of the cities demand essential elementary knowledge, training and discipline, with opportunity to gain civic and economic intelligence and responsibility, and the schools will have to respond.

The cost of any adequate system will be three or four times that of our present schools, in Mr. Spaulding's opinion, even when the new plan is reduced to its minimum. But the issue was seen as a moral question—whether the American people would spend their money in the luxuries of today, or invest them in the generation of tomorrow.

## Vacation Days and Nemo CORSETS

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With a ride like this in the spray-kissed air?

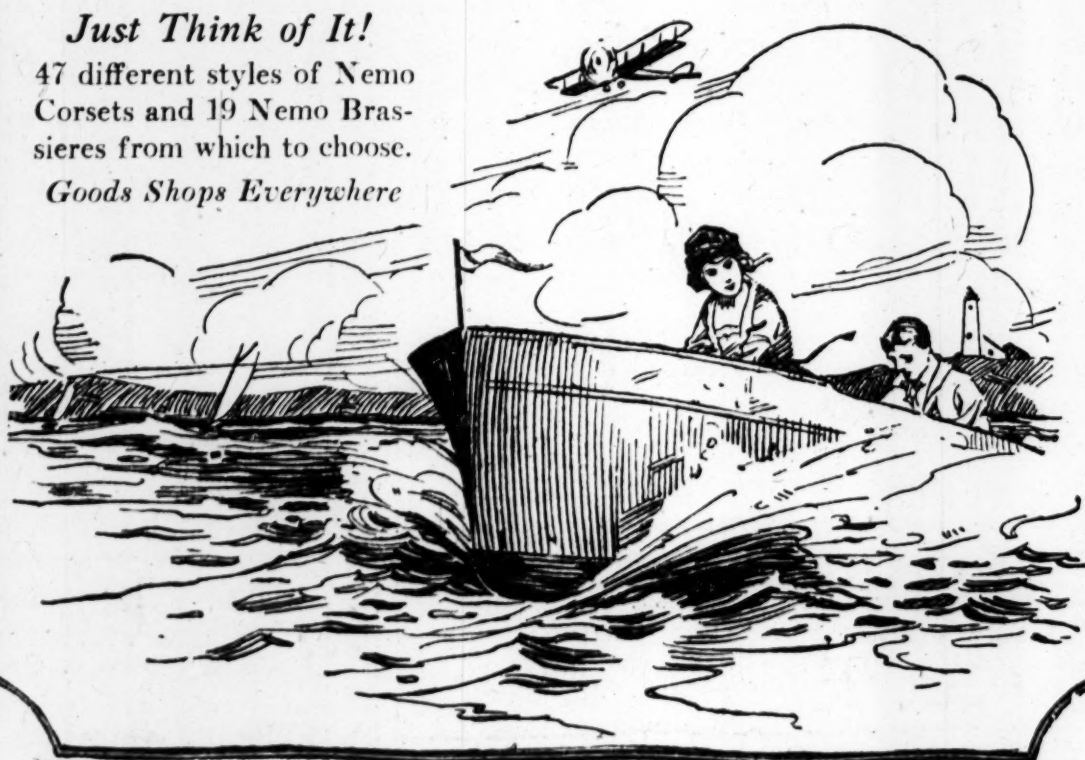
All thoughts of the daily routine left behind, nothing to interfere with making the most of every precious moment—that's an ideal vacation.

Then added to that, is the assurance that you have a new Nemo Corset made of very light but strong Usaro Cloth or one of dainty pink batiste, if you are medium or slender, or one of durable coutil if you require greater figure control.

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47 different styles of Nemo Corsets and 19 Nemo Bras-sieres from which to choose.

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Strictly according to our well-regulated schedule it's ours

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Controlling, as we do, our own tailoring facilities, leaves us independent of the ordinary hazards of merchandising: So in a sense it's a profitable loss, where we can maintain our own skilled help through an otherwise dull season. You get the benefit: fresh merchandise arriving daily from our own workrooms.

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\$55—Reduced to...\$44	\$85—Reduced to...\$68
\$60—Reduced to...\$48	\$90—Reduced to...\$72
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## CONCERTED STRIKE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

Strikes Seem to Be Steadily in Ascent But Crisis May Be Said to Be Passed—Descent From Climax Is Swift

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—For some years past Spain has been subject to labor troubles and strikes in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other country, but in general the efforts of the strikers have not been of a very formidable description and have been short-lived. Consequently little more than passing attention has been given to them, even though they have been appearing like little bubbles in boiling water all over the peninsula. But lately, for a few weeks past, the complexion of things has taken a more serious turn. Several strikes of the most disturbing kind have taken place; they have been unduly protracted, and have been associated in some cases with considerable disorderly elements. But, what is much worse, there is evidence that they have been part of a concerted movement. Each set of strikers has not been under the entire or partial control of any organization, but common influences in a varying measure have been at work, and it has been established that some of these influences are of foreign origin.

### Bread Strike First to Collapse

The bread strike in Madrid—the first to collapse—the miners' strike at Peñarroya, the big strikes at Valencia and Barcelona, have been symptoms of what has been taking place behind the scenes, and have led to deep apprehension on the part of the public and the authorities. The strike movement seemed steadily in the ascendant until just now, when it may at last be said with some confidence that the crisis is passed. The strikes reached their climax without any of their supposed objects being a little the nearer, and from this climax there is now a swift descent.

The first of the strikes of what might be called ulterior object to give way was the Madrid bread strike, which was simply part of a movement concerted in other cities for achieving revolutionary ends through the hunger weapon. When this failed the leaders of strikers at other centers understood that they were weaker than they supposed and that they could count on very little sympathy from the people, who were displaying anger at the inconveniences and irritations imposed upon them by the strikers and were clearly disposed to resist to the utmost of their capacity. Strikers Not Indispensable

It has been a delusion on the part of these leaders that in any great movement they would always find the mass of the people against the existing form of government and anxiously waiting for the beginning of their operations. They are now in the way of being undeceived. The failure of the Madrid bread strike and the demonstration in the capital that the people could carry on without any of the strikers who had thought themselves indispensable, has led quickly to a revision of the situation and plans in other centers. We now find the Valencia and Peñarroya strikes coming to a sudden ending at almost the same time, while the threatened Barcelona general strike scheme was called off some time ago.

Little strikes still occur continually, almost daily, in all parts of Spain, and are no doubt to some extent indicative of a restlessness for which governmental remedies must be found, but to a large extent they are the result of a certain headlessness and peevishness by operatives who are better off than they used to be and are sometimes far better circumstanced than they realize. At Cadiz there has just taken place an extraordinary strike on the part of the agricultural laborers, who ask for the withdrawal of all agricultural machinery.

Movement Failed Elsewhere

The Spanish workingman in these present days is by no means the poverty-stricken individual that he has been so much represented; better economic conditions arising from the war period have much improved his lot, and he is now somewhat disposed to practice his new-found independence in an exaggerated way at times. In addition to the settlements that have been mentioned, there have been formidable movements in other centers which equally failed. An attempt was made at Malaga in the extreme south to force on a general strike there, while in San Sebastian and other parts of the Guipuzcoa region in the extreme north the state of things became such that martial law had to be declared.

Serious attention has to be paid to a recent declaration by Mr. Bergamin, Minister of the Interior. He said that up to then he had abstained from issuing a public statement upon a conclusion he had reached some time previously concerning the existing situation, having desired to acquaint himself with all the essential facts of the case, and now he had done so, with the result that he was able to give an assurance that the country found itself faced with two parallel actions both leading to the same end. Syndicalist Elements Blamed

On the one side there was the syndicalist element which had fostered

the hunger strikes in the prisons of Barcelona and Valencia. The government had obtained copies of instructions that the Federación de Levante had directed to other organizations, in which it was shown that there were preparations for a general upheaval as part of a deeply-laid plan. On the other hand, the Socialists, fully acquainted with what the syndicalists were doing, had believed that their hegemony was in danger and had been disposed to take action on their own account so that they should not be lowered in the eyes of the working classes who followed them. The first symptom of that Socialist movement had been the serious outbreak at Orense after unsuccessful attempts had been made at Lugo and later at Bejar, where various establishments and warehouses had been sacked by rioters and the contents thrown out into the streets where, however, nobody had seized them.

The initial pretext of these acts of violence was the dearth of food. What had happened in Madrid in regard to the bread strike was no more than the prosecution of the same plan. The Arles Blancas syndicate had taken the case of the La Fortuna establishment as a pretext just as they might have taken anything else, the object being to produce a great upheaval. Mr. Bergamin then spoke of the way in which the difficulties of the strike had been aggravated by the Sindicato de la Alimentación and the Arles Blancas, while on the other hand the La Fortuna management had gone as far as was possible in the way of bringing about a solution to the trouble at their establishment.

### Government Not Taken Unawares

All this and many other movements were part of a plan to which ample time had been given in the preparation. The government was not taken unawares, and was disposed to defend itself and the interests of society. What was necessary in such difficult times was that the people should not lose their serenity and calm.

In supplement to this statement there is the news from Barcelona that the labor organizations of France, Italy and Portugal have communicated to the diplomatic representatives of Spain the text of an agreement entered into by them, inviting the Spanish Government to raise the suspension of the constitutional guarantees to set at liberty the syndicalists arrested without charges being definitely formulated against them and to proceed to the immediate reopening of the labor centers. The Italian and other workers, according to this well-authenticated report, threatened to boycott all goods and merchandise coming from Spain and to prevent the loading and unloading of ships and wagons containing the products of Spain if satisfaction was not given to them. If there was an idea that the Spanish Government was likely to be intimidated by threats of this kind it must have been dispelled.

### Many Women Concerned

Mr. Dato, becoming aware of them, let it be clearly understood that such threats would not lead the government to depart to the smallest extent from its appointed path. On the other hand the restraint exhibited by the government in dealing with disturbances of the most serious description must not, it was stated be mistaken for weakness, for as a matter of fact in the case of the Madrid bread and other strikes, when violent disorders occurred the government would undoubtedly have used force for the quelling of disturbances but for the fact that women formed such a large part of them and were so often at the head of processions and the like. The Premier does not desire that women shall be the first victims of governmental action in such a matter, however necessary it may seem that such action really is.

On the other hand the new Dato government is adopting strong measures in Barcelona and its recent action there has created a profound impression. The terrorists have had too much of their own way for a long time past and are now being pulled up sharply. The capital sentence has been carried out on four men proved to have assassinated two civil guards, and it is a point to note that it was so carried out at the Castle of Monjuich at the very spot where some years ago on a most notable occasion Mr. Ferrer received the extreme punishment.

### Terrorist Reign Acute

In view of the strong governmental action there is some apprehension as to the attitude that will now be taken up by the Catalan syndicalists. They have many times condemned the terrorist proceedings, but on the other hand they have expressed approval of various acts that were vigorously condemned by the general public. Some time since when it was known what the governmental action would be in this matter, it was given out that it would be followed by a general strike.

It is believed that this threat had something to do with recent political movements and the hesitation of the Left to proceed with their intention of returning to governmental power at the time of the resignation of the Alendalazar Government.

As to the strikes that are settled, or are in process of settlement, there is relief at the good news from Valencia. This population is of a somewhat excitable disposition and frequently disposed to resort to extremes. The terrorist reign there recently has been very acute, and the early bombings have been followed by others of a most disturbing character.

In the Apollo Theater the other night, just after the conclusion of the second act of "Los Altibambas" a bomb exploded underneath one of the seats near the general entrance. But the men showed a fine capacity for tranquillization, appealing to the women to be calm and relieving the situation by breaking out into cheers. The chief of police assisted in this endeavor. In latter days many sections of the workmen out on strike showed a disposition to return to their duties, and the syndicates then laid the strong hand upon them and fined them. But the movement gave way when the dock hands went back to work and began the unloading of ships that had long remained hung up.

Longer Hours More Pay

The circumstances of the strike at the Peñarroya coal mines and its conclusion are notable. Here 20,000 men have been on strike, and the basis of agreement between the company and miners sets it forth that while on the one hand the company maintains that the state of production, trade, cost prices and so forth do not justify it in granting any further increase of wages, and while on the other the miners urged the dearth of living as the reason for their demands the two sides in their desire, as stated, to avoid a worse state of things, agree to a scheme set forth by the Minister of Labor by which the wages of the miners will be increased, and also production at the same time, to the general advantage of the community.

By this scheme for the period of a year, beginning now, the miners will work an extra hour in the mines of Peñarroya, and also the employees will work extra time at such outside work as the company may consider necessary. This extra hour being paid for at the new rate of wages agreed upon at the same time. This rate is an increase of 75 centimos on the previous wages in the case of the miners and 50 centimos in the case of outside workers. In addition to this the men are guaranteed certain food supplies at fixed rates, as for example bread at 40 centimos the kilo.

## GERMANY DESTROYS HER WAR MATERIAL

Commission Superintending Work of Destruction Sits at Berlin Under British General and Eleven Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the Peace Treaty of Versailles, all war matériel belonging to the former enemies of the Allies, had to be surrendered in order to be "destroyed or rendered useless," under the control of the Military Interallied Commissioner of Control.

Of the amount which is surplus to that allowed to be kept by Germany for the needs of her post-war army, some 22,000 guns and spare tubes of all calibers, from 77 mm. (field guns), up to the largest calibers, have already been reported to the commission of control for destruction, or for rendering useless, and some 8500 have been destroyed, including those destroyed by the German authorities themselves before control was commenced and since its coming into being.

The armament subcommittee, which is superintending the work of destruction, has its headquarters in Berlin under a British general with 11 committees working in the chief centers in Germany, namely: Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hanover, Dresden, Munich, Stettin, Königsberg, Breslau and Cologne.

### Obligations Fulfilled

The value of Germany's fulfilled obligations in general, up to the end of May last, is published in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of May 31, and the figures given below quoted therefrom, have been transmitted through the wireless stations of the German Government. The values total approximately 22,000,000 marks in gold, which is made up as follows:

The surrendered Saar mines, valued at ..... 1,000,000,000  
State property in the regions separated from Germany ..... 6,000,000,000  
The surrendered commercial fleet ..... 8,500,000,000  
Animals surrendered ..... 180,000,000  
5,000,000 tons of coal worth ..... 224,000,000  
Machinery valued at ..... 6,400,000  
Tires worth ..... 4,400,000  
Benzol, tar and ammonia worth ..... 30,000,000  
Cables worth ..... 68,000,000  
Railway material worth ..... 750,000,000  
Army matériel left behind ..... 2,900,000,000  
Provisions and raw materials for the reconstruction of Germany ..... 2,000,000,000  
Cost of the army of occupation ..... 200,000,000

marks 21,950,000,000

To these sums should be added, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" points out, the amounts which have to be made good by the state as a result of the liquidation of German enterprises abroad, as also the German claims on Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey, arising out of loans granted to them. In addition the customs and taxes levied by the entente in the occupied regions, are also mentioned.

### Disarmament the First Condition

The disarmament of Germany was the first condition of the Peace Treaty to be fulfilled. The wireless communiqué from the German Government states that the State Defense has been reduced to 200,000 men, and the temporary volunteers and civil guards have been dissolved. Available army matériel has been destroyed, according to the communiqué, in the following quantities: 5000 guns, 14,000 gun barrels, 8500 gun carriages, 3,400,000 loaded artillery shells, 31,370,000 fuses, 4680 tons of powder, 32,140 tons of explosives, 1,318,000 hand arms, 24,500 machine guns, 94,300,000 rounds of hand-arm and machine-gun ammunition, 400,000 hand grenades, 1,537,000 swords, lances and so forth.

Furthermore it is stated that on May 5 there were ready for destruction 12,000 light guns, 117 anti-aircraft guns, 2500 heavy guns, 3358 mine throwers, 21,676 machine guns, 15,500,000 artillery shells and 28,500,000 rifle cartridges. To this should be added the whole of the aircraft forces, the whole of whose matériel, the gov-

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## TZECHO-SLOVAKIA HIGHLY DEVELOPED

Textiles One of the Special Industries in Which Republic Occupies Prominent Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The Tzecho-Slovak Republic is a highly developed industrial state, occupying a very prominent position among the European states. There are special branches of industry in which the republic is preeminent and one of these is the textile industry.

An adequate coal supply, electric power from water power stations, cheap labor and shipping facilities from Hamburg by the River Elbe to Bohemia supplied favorable conditions in the pre-war period, for the development of this industry in Bohemia and Moravia, and as a result of years of research this textile industry has been highly organized and is today of great importance.

### Raw Material Essential

It may be pointed out that it comprises about 80 per cent of the former Austro-Hungarian textile industry and it is therefore evident that for its full maintenance large quantities of raw materials are essential. To keep only the cotton mills fully occupied, some 710,000 bales of raw cotton would have to be imported annually. Of this quantity about 240,000 bales of cotton, or about 35 per cent, are essential for the requirements of the 13,500,000 inhabitants of the republic, if the pre-war consumption of 7.8 pounds of yarn per head is taken as a standard (100,000,000 pounds of yarn), while the remaining 65 per cent would be available for export.

The following figures will clearly show the importance of the textile industry in Tzecho-Slovakia in all its branches. Tzecho-Slovakia possesses 1530 factories, of which 688 are devoted to cotton, 351 to wool, 171 to flax, 33 to silk-manufacture, 240 hosiery factories and 20 carpet factories, 42 thread factories and 54 ribbon factories. Altogether, the textile industry employs over 700,000 hands.

### Exchange Hampers Imports

Incorrect judgments as to the political and economic position of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic and speculation with Tzecho-Slovak currency in neutral countries led to a fall in the rate of exchange of the Tzecho-Slovak crown. This makes purchases of raw materials to be paid for in foreign currencies at the present moment almost prohibitive.

To cope with these difficulties, the government have established an organization to supervise the export of

certain manufactured goods, on the condition that raw materials will be imported in exchange. This government body, the Compensation Department of the Commission for International Trade, has been successful in organizing the exchange of goods between the surrounding states and Tzecho-Slovakia, but the quantities of raw materials imported under this scheme for the textile industry are inadequate to its requirements, owing to the general European shortage.

### Trade Improves

The following comparative statistics relating to imports and exports between Tzecho-Slovakia and foreign countries for January and February, 1920, has been published by the Tzecho-Slovak Cotton Syndicate (value in Tzecho-Slovak crowns):

Imports—	January	February
Raw cotton	215,370,123	454,924,934
Cotton waste and rags	32,588,850	41,880,142
Ready-made clothing	22,245,019	11,945,374
Cotton yarn	64,416,932	91,020,856
Exports—		
Ready-made clothing	73,711,179	98,152,097

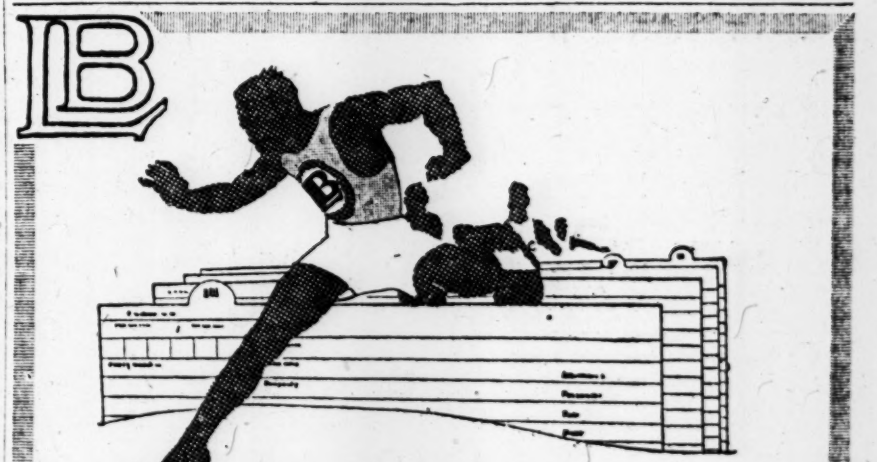
Difficulties similar to those met with in the cotton industry prevail also in the wool industry, which, too, is highly developed and organized for a considerable output. Brno (Brunn) is sufficiently well known in the cloth trade. In all, there are 71 mechanical spinning mills with 800,000 spindles for dressed yarns, 10 mechanical spinning mills with 400,000 spindles for worsted yarn and 280 weaving mills with 34,000 looms.

### Supply of Wool Assured

The comparatively better percentage of employment in the wool industry is due to an assured home supply of wool from Slovakia, and to the supply obtained from the southern bordering states. To keep all the mills fully occupied, some 12,000,000 kilograms of wool yearly are required. The unrestricted home consumption is about 20 per cent of the normal production, which is at present limited to 16 per cent. One-third of this quantity can be produced from native raw materials.

On account of the shortage of flax, four-fifths of which was imported from Russia, the production in the linen industry is still limited to 20 per cent of its capacity. Before the war 146 large weaving mills with 11,120 mechanical looms and 210 smaller undertakings with 13,000 hand looms produced 1,685,000 meters weekly (about 1,500,000 yards) and 25 spinning mills with 284,000 spindles consumed 25,000 bundles of flax weekly.

Slovakia produces a substantial quantity of flax which, however, is mostly worked up into hand-made linen. This forms part of the extensive home-made original embroidery and lace industry. A government scheme has recently been applied for the improvement of the home-grown flax production.



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Co. Bank Bldg.	Toledo, 620 Spruce Bldg.	Washington, 748 15th Street, N. W.
Bridgeport, 680 Main Street	Worcester, 527 State Mutual Bldg.	
Buffalo, 120-122 Pearl Street		
Cleveland, 243 Superior Arcade		
Columbus, 20 South Third Street		
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric Bldg.		
Des Moines, 302 Hubbell Bldg.		
Detroit, 68 Washington Bldg.		
Full River, 29 Bedford Street		
Hartford, 78 Pearl Street		
Houston, 708 Main Street		
Indianapolis, 212 Merchants Bank Bldg.		
Kansas City, 215 Oak Bldg.		
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New Orleans, 512 Camp Street		
Newark, N. J., 31 Clinton Street		
Pittsburgh, 637-639 Oliver Bldg.		

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## WAR MEMORIAL IN EDINBURGH CASTLE

No Longer Required for Military  
Uses, British Government has  
Approved of the Castle Being  
Used for this Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The proposal to erect around the apex of the rock of Edinburgh Castle, a war memorial in commemoration of Scotsmen who fell in the war, is receiving a considerable amount of support and commendation. The government has decided that the castle is now no longer required for any military purposes, and has accordingly given its approval of the site being utilized for a Scotch National War Memorial.

The memorial will take the form of an undenominational shrine to be dedicated to the memory of all Scots, both men and women, who made the supreme sacrifice. The scheme also provides for the taking over of the whole of the buildings of Edinburgh Castle as a national military and civil museum. The military section will provide places in which each Scottish regiment can deposit its own relics and battle trophies. The castle already houses the Scottish regalia and to this it is proposed to add works of art and of historic interest, as the nucleus of a permanent museum embodying Scottish national history, tradition and art.

### Keen Interest in Scheme

The various Scottish associations in London are also taking a keen interest in the scheme. A meeting was recently held at the Royal Scots Corporation Hall, representative of London Scotsmen and Scotswomen, under the auspices of the Federated Council of Scottish Associations in London, in support of the memorial. John Douglas, chairman of the Federated Council, presided at this meeting, at which were also present the Duke of Atholl, Robert Munro, K. C., M. P., Secretary for Scotland, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The chairman stated that the scheme before them was one in which the Federated Council of Scottish Associations in London were taking a very keen interest, and they desired to get all the leading Scots in London interested in it. He was sure the scheme would appeal to every true-hearted Scotsman. It was up to them to do their best to commemorate the lives of those who had given their best for all of them by seeing that Edinburgh Castle was put to no baser use, for there was no better place than the castle, with all its traditions, for such a memorial.

### Site Agreeable to All

The Duke of Atholl detailed the circumstances which had given rise to the proposal to establish the memorial in Edinburgh Castle. Instead of the proposed national memorial in Hyde Park, London, he thought the people of Scotland would wish to commemorate their own heroes by putting up a memorial on Scottish soil with Scottish hands and with Scottish money. The Rock and Castle of Edinburgh, he said, was a site upon which all Scotland would agree, for the interior of the building could be turned into a casket for their national history and trophies, while room could also be found for a shrine.

Not one stone of the ancient fabric, the duke stated, was to be touched, but all eyesores, such as kitchens and other buildings, would be removed and better buildings put up in their stead. The scheme would cost something like 10d. per head of the population in Scotland over 15 years of age, and though Scots abroad had promised to help, they must not let it be said that it had been left to them to put up a national monument to Scotsmen in Scotland. They had been fortunate in their appeal so far, though they had not made a real appeal as yet. They aimed at obtaining a sum of £250,000 altogether, but were endeavoring to get £150,000 to carry out the main scheme.

### Scheme Will Appeal to Scots

Mr. Munro referred to the untiring energy with which the Duke of Atholl had expounded the scheme in almost every corner of the country and his efforts in working for the success of the enterprise. That Scotland should have a national war memorial and that this particular proposal was a worthy and fitting one he thought most of them would agree and few would dispute. He felt certain it was a scheme that would grip the imagination and warm the hearts of Scotsmen and Scotswomen in every corner of the habitable globe as being one which did fitting and reverent homage to those who had made the sacrifice, and which would also prove to be a great inspiration to those still living.

Mr. Munro stated that he did not think the scheme was likely to suffer from hostility. Many schemes suffered more from the apathy of their friends than the hostility of their foes. There were so many people, whatever one

proposed, who agreed that the proposal was excellent in itself but not in the particular way suggested or under the particular conditions, and so on. These "buts" in his experience, and probably in theirs, had prevented the growth of many noble enterprises and these "buts" must not be allowed to interfere with the complete success of the scheme.

### Exiled Scots Not Ungenerous

The scheme, he stated, had commanded the interest of His Majesty's Government, the original committee having been appointed by himself with the direct sanction of the government, while the appeal that was being made also had the sanction of the government. He felt certain that the Duke of Atholl was well advised to go to the heart of the great city of London, where it was alleged there were certain persons of Scottish origin who had proved not unsuccessful in their struggle with the Sassenach, and where it was known that these persons were open-hearted and generous with respect to any scheme for the advancement of a good cause in the country of their nativity.

He could conceive no scheme in commemoration of the sacrifices made and the great deliverance wrought which was more likely to command their ready assent and bring forth the full measure of their generosity. He hoped the appeal would meet with success in London as it had elsewhere. He was sure the exiled Scot was not one whit less generous to the claims of Scotland than those who resided in Scotland itself. He wished them to take it that his presence indicated that the government took a deep interest in the success of the scheme.

## FRANCE HAS HOPES FOR NEW FUEL OIL

Recent Trials of "Mazout" as a  
Substitute for Coal May Cause  
an Economic Revolution

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France has found, if not a new combustible, at any rate a new use for heavy oils from which she hopes much. The residue of petroleum, which is known in France as mazout, if recent experiments count for anything proves to be of a value which can hardly be exaggerated. As everybody knows, France's chief need is coal. She has always suffered from inadequate supplies of fuel. She still suffers in that way in spite of the undertaking of Germany to send her large quantities of coal and in spite of the deposits in the Saar Valley. But she has been conducting experiments which give the highest promise. Mazout is being employed and it is certainly possible that this substitute for coal will radically alter the situation. Indeed it would not be too much to state that a tremendous economic revolution is looked for.

It has been demonstrated that locomotives can be efficiently driven with mazout. Yves le Troquer, the Minister of Public Works, who is himself a practical engineer, personally took part in some remarkable demonstrations. Climbing upon the footplate he himself drove it for part of the way between Paris and Tours. He was jubilant about the satisfactory results. It was found that mazout was better than coal. The highest hopes are entertained that there is the solution of the problem of coal shortage which sorely afflicts France.

### Residue of Petroleum

It is not only on trains but in factories that mazout can be used and industrially France may be transformed if arrangements can be made to supply the market with this petroleum residue. Last year the railway company which controls the Orléans lines began the experiment with locomotives specially adapted for burning mazout. Good trains weighing more than 1200 tons were successfully run between Tours and Paris, and express trains of 650 tons attained a speed of 60 miles an hour without the consumption of an ounce of coal. The company thereupon transformed 400 locomotives. Three hundred thousand tons of mazout will be required every day to feed them.

The problem of stocking mazout and carrying it on trains has also been solved. The only difficulty that remains is to obtain the combustible

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in sufficient quantity, and obviously it is for the state to help. As mazout can be used with equally satisfactory results in factories instead of coal the government cannot fail to apply itself to the question of securing for France adequate supplies of heavy oil.

### The Combustible of the Future

Indeed Mr. le Troquer is so impressed that he unhesitatingly declared that no time should be lost in organizing the importation of mazout. The present demonstration which was intended to arouse public and ministerial interest, has certainly achieved that object for both the government and the press are enthusiastic. The Minister exclaimed: "Mazout is certainly the combustible of the future."

France is not of course the first to realize the possibilities of heavy oils, but this application of the new fuel to railroad requirements is nevertheless interesting. It has been shown that mazout is superior to coal in many ways. For example, if coal had been used on this journey the fire would have had to be stoked eight or nine times whereas with mazout it was only necessary to turn a tap. With coal it would have taken over three hours to get up steam whereas with mazout everything was ready in 40 minutes. There was a total absence of smoke and sparks. There was better control. And there is of course a greater reduction of manpower.

The price is rather high and more-over fluctuates very considerably. To put mazout on a commercial basis much remains to be done. After these experiments, however, it is impossible to imagine that it will remain undone.

## COST OF DIGGING OIL WELLS ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—While the high cost of food and clothing and everything else is being discussed the cost of drilling oil wells in Kansas has been mounting also. It now takes \$40,000 to \$50,000 to drill a well in the deep sands and \$5000 to \$6000 to bring in a well in the shallow sands of the State.

In the old days \$1000 to \$2000 would pay all the charges for drilling a well in the shallow districts of eastern Kansas. When the deep sands were found in Butler County five years ago these wells, which go down to 2200 and often to 2700 feet were brought in at a cost of \$15,000 to \$18,000 each. This cost, of course, is figured on the drillers not having any particular trouble fishing for tools, getting out broken casing or having unusual trouble with water.

Now it costs as much for the casing alone in a deep well as it used to cost for the casing and the drilling in the same field. The rig itself costs nearly five times as much as in the old days. The tool dressers get nearly three times the wages of the same workers five years ago and the foreman of the drillers gets exactly three times as much as he did five years ago.

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## ANTI-VIVISECTION MOVEMENT GROWS

Considerable Headway Being  
Made in British Campaign and  
Body of Public Opinion Said  
to Continue Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"We are making considerable headway in our campaign against vivisection. If our present rate of progress continues, and I see no reason why it should not, as our membership increases with greater speed each year, there will soon be a body of public opinion in this country which will compel our legislators to make laws totally prohibiting the cruel and useless practice of experimenting upon animals in the name of natural science and progress," said Arthur Middleton, secretary for the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of a conversation on the work of the anti-vivisection movement in Great Britain.

"Our president, W. R. Hadwen, divides his time between a large practice in Gloucester and the direction of our activities. We are represented in Parliament by J. F. Green, who so decisively defeated Ramsay MacDonald at the 1918 general election. Before his time we were represented by H. G. Chancellor, who worked so heroically for the soldiers' freedom on the question of inoculation and who was instrumental in getting many wrongs redressed, and ultimately, with our backing, got the War Office to issue an order confirming Lord Kitchener's promise that men who joined his army should be free to choose for or against inoculation.

### "Mere Pin-Pricks"

"Why do you include inoculation in your campaign, seeing that you are a society formed primarily to abolish experiments on animals?" asked the interviewer.

"Because," replied Mr. Middleton, "every serum which is on the market is claimed to be the result of animal experimentation, and because the great bulk of vivisectional experiments are inoculation experiments, which the pro-vivisection describes as a 'mere pin prick,' a description which

is designed to throw dust in the eyes of the public, as these pin-pricks result in weeks and months of unceasing suffering for the victims. Our method of dealing with inoculation is to first of all show the cruelty it involves, and then to prove not only its ineffectiveness, but its danger. The war, unfortunately for the soldiers, afforded us with almost innumerable instances of failure and in many cases injury resulting from inoculation.

"So anxious did the wire-pullers become of our campaign, that a private and confidential circular letter, of which this is a copy, written as we believe at their instigation, was sent from the press bureau to all the newspapers in the country, asking them not to publish any statement published by our society. This, of course, made our work all the more difficult, but we stuck to our guns and secured, as I have already said, a victory for the men. Our charge of manipulated statistics which we have made against the Army Medical Authorities has been fully borne out by Lt.-Col. J. F. Donegan who, writing in the Medical World of March 6, 1920, under the caption 'Eradicating Disease' tells how he himself has changed the names of diseases from which military patients under his charge were suffering.

### Diagnoses Changed

And he goes on to tell how a certain director-general having ordered a reduction in the number of sore throats notified, a fall from 433 cases to nil was obtained, the ingenious method adopted (called the Spot Plan System) being to impose so many burdens on the staff in connection with each notification that "wise and experienced officers diagnosed all cases of sore throat as sprains and contusions, and in practice it was found that they recovered just as quickly."

"On inoculation this officer has some very interesting things to say," went on Mr. Middleton. "If a modern soldier," he writes, "is to be inoculated against every disease, if the water he drinks is to be continually medicated, and if perfect sanitation is to be maintained in his surroundings, it is only fair to admit that to keep him in health the army is, so to speak, driving three horses in one coach. The thing to find out is which of the three horses is doing the work and whether, with due regard to economy, one horse would not be able to do what three are doing at present.

"If inoculation really gives immunity, and if the reduction of certain diseases is due to inoculation, well, then, the chlorinating of water and the minute sanitary precautions are

superfluous. If, on the other hand, the chlorinating of water will prevent disease, surely the inoculation against disease could be dispensed with."

### Serum Business Profitable

"That," said Mr. Middleton, "is exactly our position. The fact of the matter is, the manufacture of vaccines and serums is a profitable business, as this catalogue of a well-known chemical-manufacturing firm will show. Our fight really is against vested interests, who, as always, have, with one or two exceptions, the entire press on their side.

"But powerful as the forces against us seem, we are not in the least discouraged, because the increasing number of letters of inquiry, the growing number of callers at this office, and the greater demand for lectures show that public interest in our cause is steadily growing. With regard to our lectures, it is a significant fact that wherever our lecturers go, they are sure to be re-invited to deliver further lectures, and in every case, in the discussion which follows, the majority take our side of the case.

"We are fortunate in Manchester in having such a paper as the Manchester City News, which freely throws open its columns for the discussion of our cause. We have plenty of evidence that these discussions create a lot of interest, one of the results being largely increased audiences at our public meetings. If every editor was as fair to us as the editor of the City News, I would give vivisection only a very short time to survive, for my long experience in anti-vivisection work has taught me that the moment the normal man or woman knows the truth about vivisection, its horrors and its dangers, he or she immediately takes a stand against it and nothing seems to shake their position. Taking everything into consideration we have every reason to be encouraged in our work which is daily bearing fruit, and in which this branch alone has more than doubled its membership since 1914."

### STATE HIGHWAY BOND ALLOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—The Florida state department has gone on record as endorsing the proposed amendment to the state constitution, to be voted on at the November general election, to allow the State to bond for not exceeding \$20,000,000 for state highways. A proposal that the interest and sinking fund of said proposed bond issue be met by a tax on motor-driven vehicles was accepted.

## CANDID FRIENDSHIP WILL HELP AFGHANS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The last six years have not been an easy time for Afghanistan. For one thing their country is so situated with regard to communications, and the people who inhabit it live such a wild and scattered life, that it is hard for them either to receive or to estimate the truth of the news which filters through to them. The result of this has been that many of the Afghan statesmen have executed what seems to be a complete volte face with regard to their policy and opinions. This does not necessarily imply bad faith however, it merely means that they have either discovered more about the supposed facts upon which their former opinion was based, or else they may have discovered some new facts which throw a totally different light on the case.

The Afghan envoys now up at Mussoorie are not expansive, but one feels that they must at any rate be gaining a clearer insight and more confidence in the attitude of Great Britain toward them. Great Britain is prepared, as always, to welcome a neighbor who is peaceful, prosperous and contented, and whose policy aims at this development. With such aims no one would be more willing than Great Britain to lend a helping hand and sympathy in all the problems that might arise. There are certainly more advantages to be gained by a candid friendship than by a suspicious enmity, and Afghanistan would do well to bear this in mind.

Amir Abdur Rahman laid the firm foundations for the future progress of his country, but that progress cannot but be impeded so long as there is ill-feeling between India and Afghanistan. Irrigation, industry, and all forms of development would gain incalculably by the settlement of all feelings of suspicion and jealousy. This is the aim of the present conference at Mussoorie—that all matters causing such feelings should be frankly and fairly discussed with a view to finding out the cause of the difficulty, and effecting a settlement satisfactory to both parties. If the Afghans come to the conference in this frame of mind and with a real wish of promoting good feeling between the two countries, then all would be gainers by friendly settled conditions on the frontiers but no one more than the Afghans themselves.

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White Linen Oxfords for sport or street wear with either Cuban or military heels and welt soles. Specially priced. 6.75

(Second Floor)



## BUILDING GUILD FOR LONDON IS URGED

Object Is to Mobilize Labor to Build Needed Houses in Best Possible Manner and at the Lowest Possible Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The preliminary prospectus of a proposed building guild for London was issued recently to all the building operatives in the metropolis, numbering between 50,000 and 60,000. The prospectus, which is issued under the caption of "an industry cleared for action," declares that the large trade unions, which are no longer mainly defensive and restive, are awakening to a new conception of their function, a new vision of creative service. Administrators, technicians, mechanics and workers, are all invited to volunteer to the guild without thought of monetary gain, conscious that they are entering upon one of the greatest tasks in history and conscious that it needs them and cannot do without them. The trade union tickets will be the certificates of guild membership, and it will enjoy full democratic control by all the workers.

**Duties of Guild**  
The organization will be registered as "The Guild of Builders (London) Ltd.," with an issue of 1s. share for each member, and its objects are enumerated as follows: The first and immediate duty of the guild is to mobilize the necessary labor to build the houses which are so urgently needed by the Nation, and to build them in the best possible manner at the lowest possible cost; to carry on the industry of builders, decorators, and general contractors; to undertake all branches of supply, whether as merchant, manufacturer or transporter; and finally to carry on any other work which the society may think necessary or desirable in connection with the above objects.

The minimum guild pay will always be the full standard rates as fixed in the industry as a whole, but it is added that there is no doubt that the guild will be able to increase the purchasing power of its members' pay by the scientific organization of production. In an accompanying letter, the London District Council expresses the opinion that before many years are over national guilds are destined to revolutionize completely the motives and control of industry. They state that they have planned a constitution which admits of a great variety of experimental development, yet it is designed to secure for the benefit of the public the immense advantages of industrial combination.

**Official Sympathy**  
The attitude of the Ministry of Health toward the Building Guild idea has from the start been one of sympathy; but several difficulties of detail presented themselves for solution before the ministry felt fully justified in approving it. The guild's position in reference to the purchase of materials, for example, was not clearly defined. The Cooperative Wholesale Society, however, has agreed to give the guild the assistance of their extensive organization, and it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement may be reached.

There was some difficulty, also, as to the form of remuneration to be received by the guilds for their work. At first they adopted the proposal of remuneration by a simple percentage on the cost of the work done, not fully realizing certain disadvantages of this method which are not removed by the fact that the guilds, while proposing to confer on their members the benefit of continuous employment and payment, do not intend any distribution in the nature of bonus or profit.

Under such a system of simple percentage payment on cost, it might easily happen in connection with a scheme well and economically managed, that there would be an inadequate fund for this purpose; and that in another scheme which was less carefully conducted, with consequent high costs, the fund was more than sufficient. Both results would be, it is considered, unsatisfactory. The Ministry of Health desired that the amount which was to go as remuneration of extra benefit to Labor should be a fixed sum per house, a plan which would secure that the benefit would be at least a little in favor of the well-managed, economical schemes.

**Working Basis Sought**  
The question of obtaining from the guilds some definite estimate of costs and some suitable guarantee, so far as circumstances now permit, that the work would be carried out to estimate, also needed settlement. Several conferences have recently been held between representatives of the guilds and officers of the Ministry of Health with a view to arriving at a satisfactory working basis. The promoters of the Manchester organization on learning the ministry's views proved quite ready to agree to certain modifications of their proposals. An agreement has now been reached, and it is of importance as illustrating fundamentals which may prove capable of more extended application.

The guild has agreed to give a definite estimate of cost for each type of house. This estimate must be regarded as reasonable by both the parties concerned—the guild and the local authority for whom they build—and must be approved by the ministry. The guild's remuneration will be by a lump sum of £40 per house, to provide for a full-time week for those employed on the contract and for other purposes of the guild. In the event of the actual cost of a house proving less than the estimated costs, the actual costs only, plus the £40 and 6 per cent overhead charges, will be paid by the local authority.

The agreement provides also that the Cooperative Wholesale Society may be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials. The contract must include a break clause allowing the contract to be broken after three months if the costs should exceed the estimate by more than any increase that has occurred, in the meantime, in the rates of wages and in the standard cost of materials. The guild also is in agreement with the ministry that a proper costing system shall be adopted.

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## QUEBEC'S PREMIER OUTLINES POLICY

L. A. Taschereau Says He Will Follow the Same Lines as Sir Lomer Gouin Laid Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the new Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, who was sworn in, following the resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin, K. C. M. G., after a 15 years' tenure of office, made the following statement immediately after the first meeting of the new Cabinet:

"Sir Lomer Gouin, during the 15 years of his premiership, gave the Province of Quebec an eminent position in the Confederation, and busied himself as well with the educational advancement of the people, and the development of our natural resources. The result is that we find a state of affairs today which shows how wise and progressive has been his administration; and when the public accounts are issued, the public will be agreeably surprised to see the tremendous development which has been made, and especially in the Departments of Lands and Forests and of Mines and Fisheries.

## No Cabinet Changes

"Regarding the Cabinet, I asked all my old colleagues to remain in the positions they occupied when Sir Lomer Gouin was at the head of affairs. I naturally could not have made a better choice than that made by Sir Lomer Gouin himself. The only new member in the Provincial Government is the Hon. J. L. Perron. I felt that since Sir Lomer had left the district of Montreal deserved another representative in the Cabinet. Mr. Perron is an eminent lawyer, a man of many sterling qualities and of great ability, who knows the requirements of Montreal and who has always been closely connected with all the affairs of the metropolis. He will undoubtedly prove a great acquisition to the provincial administration.

"As far as I am concerned, I propose to continue, as far as possible, the policy inaugurated by Sir Lomer Gouin and predecessors, which have given such good results. Also I will devote myself to the full development

of our forest resources, of our mineral resources, and of our fisheries. The possibilities in these regards are enormous, and they should give to the Province as much as can be obtained from these three branches. We have the finest forests in the world. We are the leaders in the pulp and paper industry, and there is no reason why the Province should not get from these sources a great deal more than in the past.

"Our mines, I believe, can be developed much more than at present, and the same as to fisheries. I know that my colleague, the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, desires to give them his special attention. In my opinion, and I believe I am correct, they represent unlimited possibilities.

**Schools to Be Developed**  
"I will continue the policy of Sir Lomer Gouin as to education, concurrently with my colleague, the Hon. A. David, Provincial Secretary, who holds that there should be as much as possible attention devoted toward specialization and development of our schools from an industrial point of view.

"As to colonization, this department is in good hands in charge of the Hon. J. E. Perrault, and the \$5,000,000 that we voted last session will be used to good advantage. We will continue the policy of agricultural development, and statistics show how fortunate the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, has been in the administration of his department. We believe in the development of agriculture in the Province as a first essential, and that we should make the most progress of any of the old provinces.

"I know that the Hon. Mr. Galigneault will give the best of his efforts to the labor classes, and that the Hon. Mr. Tessier will continue the popular good roads policy which has made the

Province of Quebec surpass other provinces. My ambition is the same as that of Sir Lomer Gouin, to make of the Province of Quebec the greatest province in the Dominion—a sanctuary for all races, creeds and nationalities, where all may live in perfect harmony, peace, liberty, equal rights, good feeling, happiness and prosperity."

## SENATOR HARDING DISAPPOINTS LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Because of what its officials claim is unseemly delay and dilatoriness in accepting an invitation to speak at the memorial exercises of the American Legion of St. Louis on July 25, the Legion officials will revoke the invitation extended to Senator Harding, Republican presidential nominee, to speak here. This action has been decided upon by the executive committee. The invitation had been accepted by Senator Harding, was later declined on account of pressing campaign business, and the date was changed from July 18 to July 25 in order to meet his plans. The last word from Senator Harding was that his coming on the new date was uncertain.

## FRIENDS TO CARRY ON RELIEF WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Owing to what its report terms the "deplorable conditions" in Europe, the American Friends Service Committee has announced that it will have to continue its work of relief for another year. During the past eight months this committee has administered in middle Europe a fund of more than \$3,000,000, having fed and clothed more than 500,000 children in 87 cities of Germany and Austria, establishing more than 3200 feeding centers in those countries.

The official report of Wilbur K. Thomas, secretary of the committee, states that about \$2,000,000 has already been received to continue the work, but that at least \$6,000,000 more will be necessary to carry out in full the program that has been planned.

The committee undertook the work at the request of Herbert Hoover, who asked that the Society of Friends devote its attention to Germany and Austria. It was anticipated that its work would be finished by July 1, but conditions are such that it feels it would not be fulfilling its trust if it were not to continue for at least a year longer.

## For Luncheon

—something new  
—something different  
—something that's just in season—  
*Kuybers*  
Restaurant  
20 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO

## KERMANS

CHICAGO  
INVITE the patronage of those seeking good stylish clothes at consistently moderate prices.  
COATS WRAPS SUITS DRESSES FURS  
2 STORES  
2nd floor—33 North State St.  
1st floor—1215 East 63rd St.

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

July clearance of wash goods remnants  
—reduced more than half

Closing out all odd lengths and bolt remainders of white and colored, American and European, tub fabrics at ultimate reductions—last days of the fifty-third semi-annual sale.

Printed domestic and imported voiles, ginghams, organdies, white voiles in plain and fancy patterns, nainsooks, and batistes; in useful lengths for skirts, waists and children's dresses; at 35c and 55c yard.

36-inch plain voiles at <b>48c</b> White voiles of fine, sheer, even weave, suitable for summer gowns.	36-inch emb'd voiles at <b>85c</b> White voiles in fancy embroidered effects—many pretty designs.	36-inch sports skirting at <b>95c</b> Half-inch stripes in an assortment of colors; also fancy all-white.
36-inch aeroplane linens at 95c British Gov't linen; for dresses, dust coats, blouses, etc.	45-inch swiss organdies at 1.35 —in permanent finish; plain colored organdies in colors and white.	

This opportunity to save substantially on wash goods in the wanted weaves should suggest to the prudent the advisability of extensive purchasing.

Second floor

**STOP & SHOP**  
Lady Clementine Food Products  
Regarded by Thousands as the  
"Purest and Best"

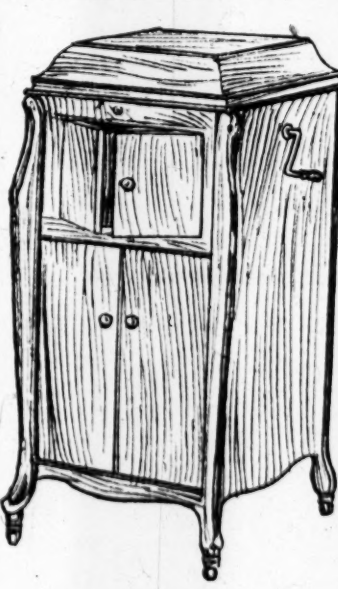
The proudest distinction this store can have is the feeling that it is accepted as the store for everybody who buys Food. We ship everywhere.  
**The Tebbetts & Garland Store**  
16-18 No. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**CHICAGO**  
*Walk-Over* Shoe Stores  
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes  
131 S. STATE STREET  
Men's Shoes Exclusively  
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.  
Women's Shoes Exclusively  
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

**LOREN MILLER & CO.**  
4722-28 Broadway—Near Lawrence, Chicago  
**Our Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale**  
Offers Unusual Savings on Quality Apparel and Seasonable Home Furnishings.

**Cantilever Shoes for women.**  
The flexible shank protects the foot, while giving a sense of freedom and security. Wonderful for walking.  
Sizes.....1½ to 11½.  
Widths, AAAAA to E.E.  
Send for descriptive booklet  
**CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP**  
30 East Randolph St., Room 301, CHICAGO

**NO RETAIL OVERHEAD EXPENSE PERMITS THE SALE OF WOMEN'S BLOUSES DRESSES**  
for SUMMER, at prices inconsistently low with the high quality, advanced style, and fine workmanship of the garments.  
**DAVID ADLER**  
816  
Republic Building  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



**Victrola XI**  
We have, at this time, this most wanted type and size Victrola in all finishes—mahogany, English brown mahogany, golden oak, fumed oak, and American walnut. Ready for immediate delivery. Complete with choice of twelve music selections.  
**155<sup>10</sup>**  
\$5.00 down, balance monthly  
Fifth Floor  
**THE FAIR**  
CHICAGO

**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co**  
CHICAGO  
  
**The New Duvetyn Hats**  
At \$12.50, \$15 and \$18  
Not often is a display which gives such early introduction to the newly created in millinery as lavish in variety as is this. Here are large hats, with picturesque brims—small, piquante hats. The hats, retrosure, a smart version of the "off the face" mode.  
**Often Duvetyn Combines with Moire, With Taffeta or With Satin**  
And the combination is always artistically achieved. Embroideries are elaborately used on some hats. Chenille, too, is noted, and feathers applied in most out-of-the-usual ways.  
Copper, pomegranate, russet brown, blues of the flattering tones, taupe, are the colors of these hats. Their vogue for fall is assured.  
Fifth Floor, South

**Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.**  
**CLEANERS and DYERS**  
Phone Garfield 5300  
Main Office and Works  
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO  
Branches:  
4101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road  
WILLIAM LOEWY, President

**SHERIDAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK**  
Broadway and Lawrence Avenue  
CHICAGO  
A STATE BANK UNDER CLEARING HOUSE SUPERVISION  
Resources Over \$7,000,000

**THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**  
"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"  
Capital and Surplus \$15,000,000  
112 West Adams St., Chicago

**Lyon & Healy Pianos**  
Victrolas—Victor Records  
**Lyon & Healy Shop**  
1010 Wilson Ave., Near Sheridan Road  
CHICAGO  
Open Evenings—Tel. Edgewater 1010  
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City  
Charge Accounts Solicited

**Haris**  
importer  
Cloth Frocks for Immediate and Early Fall Wear  
222 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

**ACME** Cleaning and Dyeing  
COMPANY  
3830-38 W. CLARK ST., CHICAGO  
Phone Lake View  
8800—8801  
Our 10 Autos at Your Request

**SHERIDAN SMART SHOP**  
4635 Sheridan Road, Chicago  
Suits, Gowns, Coats and Silk Lingerie

**Carpet Cleaning Service**  
**RUGS**  
Oriental and Domestic, cleaned and repaired by our careful approved methods.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES ESTIMATES FURNISHED  
**City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.**  
4130 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Phone Wellington 120-121







## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SHAMROCK WINS  
FOR SECOND TIME

Taking Advantage of Freshened  
Wind Near Close of the Race,  
the Challenger Finishes 9m.  
27s. Ahead of the Resolute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.  
ABOARD UNITED STATES DE-  
STROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY  
HOOK, New Jersey—Shamrock IV  
needs but one more race to win the  
America's Cup. Over a 30-mile course  
yesterday, in a breeze that blew little  
more than four knots, then faded  
almost to a whisper, and finally fresh-  
ened to five, the challenger sailed  
9m. 27s. faster than Resolute. Allow-  
ing for the 7m. 1s. which she gave the  
defender, the former allowance of 6m.  
46s. having been increased by Sham-  
rock's decision to carry a large club  
topmast, Sir Thomas Lipton's green  
sloop won by 2m. 26s. For the first time  
in the cup's history a challenger de-  
feated a defender in a race free of  
withdrawals and regardless of time  
allowance.

With her first victory of last  
Thursday, when Resolute was forced  
to withdraw, Shamrock now has two  
of the three races she needs in order  
to crown her owner's long quest with  
success. The third race will be sailed  
today over a 30-mile windward and  
leeward course. If Resolute wins,  
making the series 2 to 1, another race  
will be sailed Thursday, if Shamrock  
wins, the much-coveted trophy which  
has been in custody of the New York  
Yacht Club ever since the famous  
America won it from a fleet of British  
yachts, around the Isle of Wight, in  
1851, will go back across the water,  
and to regain it America must chal-  
lenge and win three out of five races  
on the course of the Royal Ulster  
Yacht Club off Bangor, Ireland. Wil-  
liam Gardner, designer of Vantie, has  
already been asked to design a chal-  
lenger if Sir Thomas takes the cup  
away with him.

Shamrock vindicated both herself  
and her skipper Tuesday. She proved  
that on reaching, broad as well as  
close, she is the better boat, when  
sailed efficiently. In face of criticism  
so severe that he was understood  
practically to be on trial, Capt.  
W. P. Burton, her skipper, sailed her  
perfectly, and against unexpected  
difficulties. Under the spur of his ex-  
cellent helmsmanship the challenger  
showed her heels to Capt. C. F.  
Adams. Whether she is the better  
boat in windward work will be de-  
cided today. She has proved that  
when she is sailed for all her de-  
signer, C. E. Nicholson, has put into  
her, she is at least superior to Reso-  
lute in reaching. Captain Burton and  
his crew, having become more familiar  
with her, were easily the match of  
their American rivals yesterday, ex-  
cept possibly in sail-handling speed.

Shamrock's victory is even more  
credible because she did not find  
the stiff and steady breeze she looked  
for. The wind was light and shift-  
ing, at times checking both yachts  
in a calm, and later transforming  
the leg home from a windward beat  
to a run. Just before Shamrock  
rounded the last mark the northwest  
breeze hauled to the southwest and  
freshened, and the challenger, catch-  
ing it first, ran for home with the  
race safe in her possession.

Though favored by the changing of  
breeze, Shamrock met misfortune in  
other respects. Her 38s. advantage at  
the start was wiped out when her bal-  
loonier refused to break out on his  
stay. On the last leg the same bal-  
loonier, at last willing to be hoisted to  
his place, contributed a huge square  
hole, at the clew, to the uncertainties  
of the day.

But Shamrock, which is practically  
to say Captain Burton, was not to be  
defeated yesterday by mishaps. He  
out-sailed Captain Adams so efficiently  
on the first leg that he not only re-  
gained his 38s. but all the time he had  
lost while struggling with the bal-  
loonier, and enough besides to credit  
him with a corrected gain of 3m. 54s.  
on that leg.

On the second, another reach, Cap-  
tain Burton gained 4m. 38s. more.  
Resolute ran better than she reached,  
and cut down Shamrock's last leg gain  
to 55s.

Shamrock's torn balloonier checked  
her headway a bit until it was taken in.  
Captain Adams assisted his rival  
somewhat on the first leg by letting  
him get out to windward. A fortunate  
haul of the wind favored Sha. rock,  
and she sailed back on her course and  
took Resolute's lead away. Apparent-  
ly Captain Adams was overconfident  
that he might let Shamrock get  
away from him to the side without  
loss to himself, because of his yacht's  
superior pointing. But this time he  
was mistaken.

Shamrock made a good start, but  
she lost her lead within 10 minutes  
through a mishap apparently due to  
faulty preparation of the snap hooks  
on the jib stay. Just before they  
crossed, both yachts broke out balloon  
jib topmasts. Resolute's was full and  
her lower head sails were doused al-  
most at once; but a snap hook on  
Shamrock's jib stay refused to work  
and the sail was blocked. Her skipper  
in desperation ordered out his spin-  
naker, while a second unsuccessful at-  
tempt to release the balloon jib was  
made. Resolute, with her three sails  
working perfectly, drew past while her  
rival's spinnaker masted into the  
lower head sails.

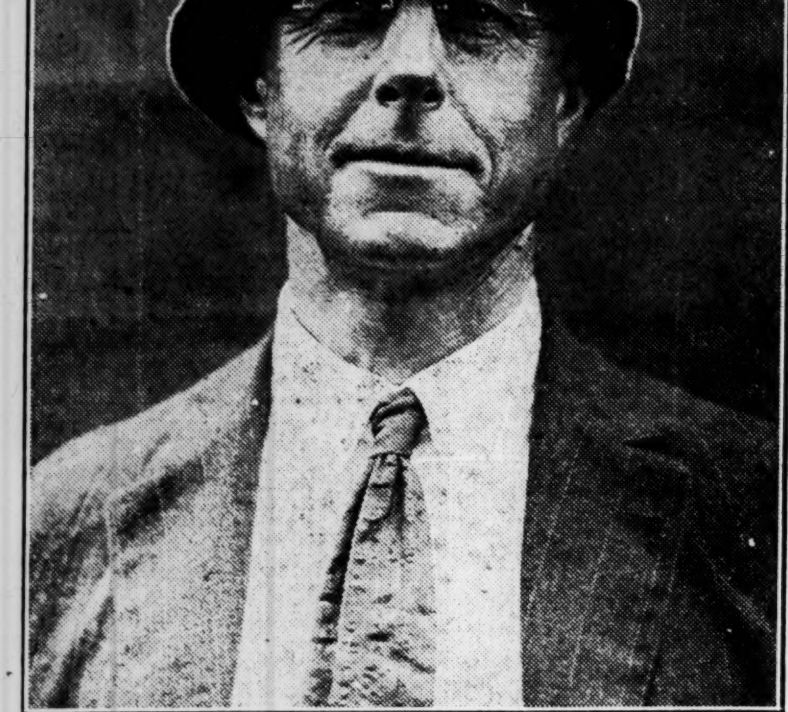
Captain Burton soon gave up try-  
ing to coax his balloonier to behave  
and threw out a reaching jib topmast.  
His men worked with the balloonier on  
the deck, but he decided to reach  
along without it. To reinforce his  
reaching jib he raised a freak lower  
headsail that spread out from a point

about half way up the mast. At first  
this stole some of the reaching jib's  
breeze and with the main sheet off too  
far the topmast was the only sail full  
as the long swells spilled the wind out  
of the rest.

Resolute had been drawing further  
ahead, her sails full. Captain Adams  
depended on only the three of them  
for about 40m. when he also raised  
his stay sail, but doused it soon when  
he saw it was of no use to him.

At 1:05 Shamrock passed Resolute  
in a better breeze. She was holding  
the wind now and was under excel-  
lent control. A race which had prom-  
ised to be a runaway for Resolute had  
within 15 minutes developed into a  
real contest.

Shamrock, however, was proving  
again her inferiority in pointing. As  
she footed ahead she fell off to lee-  
ward.



Capt. C. F. Adams of the Resolute

ward. At 1:30 the wind had faded  
to almost nothing and it began to  
look like no race. Shamrock was in-  
creasing her lead slightly. Resolute  
being about a quarter of a mile  
astern. At 2 o'clock Captain Adams  
jibed as the breeze freshened. Cap-  
tain Burton following suit, taking in  
his freak stay sail, and breaking it  
out again after he had come to full on  
the port tack. He seemed to be get-  
ting the better breeze and approached  
the first mark leading about one third  
of a mile. His stay sail was drawing  
well and it's use, caused by the emer-  
gency created when the balloonier  
failed to fly, was most fortunate. In  
a fluky breeze Shamrock rounded the  
first mark at 2:26:20, her actual lead  
being 3m. 54s.

She started the second leg with her  
freak stay sail set again but soon  
exchanged it for her regular stay sail.  
She rounded this mark at 2:30:52.  
Resolute lowered her balloonier and  
followed with reaching jib and stay  
sail. Shamrock's reaching jib soon  
gave way to a number one jib top-  
sail.

The breeze continued light, with  
promise of freshening. As it strength-  
ened in patches the challenger more  
than held her lead. By 3:10 she had  
apparently overcome her time allow-  
ance. She was then footing fast in a  
fortunate streak of wind. Her larger  
topmast was a great assistance, for  
most of the breeze was aloft. Except  
for the long roll the sea was smooth  
as a mill pond. Along this the yachts  
slipped for 50m. when the challenger  
changed her No. 1 jib topmast for a  
reacher.

For a few moments both yachts  
were becalmed; then the breeze hauled  
to the southwest and freshened, Sha-  
mrock getting it first. Here it was seen  
that the leg home would be changed  
to a run.

The second mark was a little over  
a mile from the yachts. Captain Bur-  
ton held to his reaching jib, but his  
opponent doused his and broke out  
his balloonier again. Mindful of the  
great assistance his freak stay sail  
had given him on the first leg, the  
challenger's skipper raised it again  
and, finding a better breeze, she  
headed across Resolute's bow, which  
was a mile astern, and stood for the  
mark. Shamrock was being beauti-  
fully sailed. She heeled over prettily,  
and every second was being squeezed  
out of her canvas. The defender  
doused her balloonier and continued  
for some time under her lower head-  
sail.

Resolute at last found the breeze  
and breaking out her reaches she be-  
gan to take on speed. The chal-  
lenger's freak stay sail was up again  
and she began the homeward leg  
reaching on the starboard tack. Her  
turn had been perfect, close to the  
mark, wasting no time on a wide  
margin.

Within a few minutes she changed  
her reacher for her balloonier. This  
time it broke out perfectly. She  
needed all the speed she could muster,  
for Resolute, heeled well over, was  
footing fast. She also doused her

reacher and rounded the mark at  
4:35:50.

Captain Adams had his balloonier  
up in stops before the turn and broke  
it out, dousing his lower headsails  
at the same time, in half a minute.  
Shamrock's crew had been three or  
four minutes in flying their balloonier  
and dousing their freak stay sail, the  
American skipper gaining perceptibly  
by this superior facility.

The green sloop then met another  
bit of misfortune. Her balloonier tore  
at the clew, not enough to make the  
sail useless, but enough to discount  
its effectiveness. Captain Burton set  
his spinnaker and in a few minutes  
the balloonier's torn place enlarged to  
a square hole about six feet wide. It  
was close to the sheet. It was a  
question whether the sail would hold.  
Despite this handicap Shamrock

soon regained what she had lost by  
her slow sail setting, and continued to  
hold. At 5:10 the challenger, lead-  
ing the procession, was more than  
half way home, and with the expira-  
tion of time limit more than an hour  
away the possibility of calling the  
race off, granting that the breeze held,  
seemed remote. Ten minutes later  
Shamrock doused her balloonier. She  
took no further chances with that  
hole. Resolute, still without spin-  
naker, was gaining slightly.

The finish was about a mile dis-  
tant. Shamrock broke out her reach-  
ing jib and took in her spinnaker.  
Both yachts jibed, Shamrock adding  
her regular stay sail to her reacher.  
The breeze held and, amid a wild out-  
burst of saluting whistles and sirens,  
Shamrock crossed the line at 5:38:06.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	38	28	.574
New York	38	32	.543
Chicago	32	34	.485
St. Louis	42	42	.500
Washington	39	42	.481
Boston	38	44	.461
Detroit	29	53	.354
Philadelphia	24	64	.273

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 9, Boston 8 (11 innings).  
Chicago 7, New York 5 (first game).  
New York 6, Chicago 3 (second game).  
Detroit 7, Washington 6 (15 innings, first game).  
Detroit 2, Washington 1 (second game).  
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.  
Cleveland at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

BROWNS TAKE CLOSE GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 0—5 10 1  
Philadelphia . . . 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—4 12 0  
Batteries—Burwell and Seaver; Moore,  
Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Evans  
and Hildebrand.

OVERCOME BIG LEAD BUT LOSE

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland . . . 4 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—9 14 0  
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—6 11 3  
Batteries—Morton, Niehaus, Uhle, Bagby  
and O'Neill; Fortune, Karr and Walters.  
Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

DETROIT TWICE VICTORIOUS

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Detroit . . . 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1—7 15 0  
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—6 11 3  
Batteries—Oldham and Ainsmith; Court-  
ney, Snyder, Schacht, Erickson and  
Pleinich. Umpires—Friel and Dineen.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Detroit . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2 7 0  
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 2  
Batteries—Ehlers and Stange; Shaw,  
Snyder and Pleinich. Umpires—Dineen  
and Friel.

HIGHLANDERS-WHITE SOX SPLIT

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 4—7 11 2  
New York . . . 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 6—5 10 2  
Batteries—Faber, Kerr and Schalk;  
Quinn, McGraw and Ruel. Umpires—  
Chill and Moriarty.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York . . . 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 8—6 14 1  
Chicago . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 10 0  
Batteries—Mogridge and Ruel; Clotte  
and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarty and Chill.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15 p. m.

RED SOX VS. CHICAGO

SEATS AT SHUMAN'S Phone Beach 1080

WESTERN WOMAN  
IS SUCCESSFUL

Miss Tennant Captures Third  
Round Singles Match and Is a  
Winning Partner in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—Miss  
Eleanor Tennant, the new arrival  
from the Pacific Coast, continued her  
victorious career on the second day  
of the Metropolitan Women's Tennis  
Championship by a victory in straight  
sets over Mrs. DeForest Candee in the  
third round of the singles, and, in  
partnership with Miss Marion Zinder-  
stein, also took a match in the doubles  
from Mrs. S. V. Brubans and Mrs. W.  
H. Damrau, without the loss of a sin-  
gle game. In her match with Mrs.  
Candee, Miss Tennant was rather  
slow in getting into her game, and  
dropped the first two games, mostly  
on drives out of court. But with the  
third game her chop stroke settled  
into action, and she took the next six  
games and the set—then made it four  
love in the second before she lost an-  
other game on nets and placements  
by Mrs. Candee. The next two games  
ended the match, both going to Miss  
Tennant on brilliant play.

Other favorites who progressed in-  
cluded Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss  
Marion Zinderstein, Miss Edith  
Sigourney and Miss Leslie Bancroft,  
all winning their matches in straight  
sets. Miss Zinderstein was especially  
effective, defeating Mrs. B. E. Cole,  
the former Miss Anna Sheafe, by the  
remarkable score of 6-3, 6-0, though  
the play was closer than the score  
indicates, especially in the last set.  
The summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN LAWN  
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, de-  
feated Miss Julia Stanley, New York, 6-0,  
6-2.  
Miss Edith Handy, New York, defeated  
Miss Claire Cassel, New York, by default.  
Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss  
Florence Ballin, New York, by default.  
Miss Madelon Westervelt, New York,  
defeated Mrs. Frederic Damrau, New  
York, 6-2, 6-0.  
Miss Virginia Trevell, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. H. S. Loewenthal, New York,  
6-0, 8-6.

Miss Alice Bayard, South Orange, de-  
feated Mrs. R. S. Seney, New York, 6-3,  
6-0.  
Miss Jessie Gott, New York, defeated  
Miss Helen Gould, New York, 6-2, 6-3.  
Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, de-  
feated Miss Therese Blum, New York,  
6-3, 6-4.

Miss Lillian Schermann, New York, de-  
feated Miss Katherine Aiken, New York,  
by default.

Miss Elizabeth Holden, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. E. C. Doble, New York, 6-1,  
6-2.

Miss G. M. Hopper, New York, defeated  
Miss Martha Atterbury, New York, 6-4,  
4-6, 9-7.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated  
Miss Janet Travell, New York, 6-3, 6-8.

Miss Caroma Winn, New York, defeated  
Miss Florence Pond, New York, 6-3, 6-0.

Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, New York,  
6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Theodora Sohst, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. J. C. Brush, New York, 6-4,  
6-1.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, de-  
feated Mrs. W. N. Campbell, New York,  
6-0, 6-0.

Miss Marion Her, New York, defeated  
Miss Katherine Force, New York, by de-  
fault.

Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, defeated  
Miss Phil Hays, New York, 7-5, 6-2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated  
Mrs. C. B. Hirsch, New York, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated  
Mrs. S. E. Waring, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, New York, defeated  
Miss M. Richardson, New York, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, defeated  
Miss Martha Bayard, South Hills, 7-5,  
6-0.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, de-  
feated Mrs. D. C. Mills, New York, by  
default.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss  
Edith Handy, New York, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, de-  
feated Miss Marion Her, New York, 6-0,  
6-0.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated  
Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Robert LeRoy, New York, defeated  
Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, 6-0, de-  
fault.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, de-  
feated Mrs. D. C. Mills, New York, by  
default.

Mrs. Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated  
Mrs. Madelon Westervelt, New York,  
6-0, 6-2.

Miss Virginia Travell, New York, de-  
feated Miss Alice Bayard, South Orange,  
6-2, 6-2, 9-7.

Mrs. H. Pritchard, New York, de-  
feated Miss Jessie Gott, New York, 6-3,  
6-1.

Miss Lillian Schermann, New York, de-  
feated Miss Elizabeth Holden by default.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated

Miss G. M. Hopper, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Caroma Winn, New York, defeated  
Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, New York, 3-6, 6-4,  
6-6.

Mrs. De Forest Candee, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. Theodora Sohst, New York,  
6-0, 6-1.

Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, de-  
feated Miss Katherine O'Rourke, New  
York, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Muriel MacGuire, New York, de-  
feated Mrs. N. B. Dain, New York, 7-9,  
6-4, 6-0.

Miss Adele Cragin, New York, defeated  
Miss Dorothy Leary, New York, 6-2, 8-6.

Third Round

Mrs. Robert LeRoy, New York, defeated  
Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, 6-3, 6-8,  
2-1 (default).

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, de-  
feated Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, 6-3, 6-0.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, de-  
feated Miss Lillian Schermann, New York,  
9-7, 4-6, 6-2.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated  
Miss Caroma Winn, New York, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, de-  
feated Mrs. De Forest Candee, New York,  
6-2, 6-1.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated  
Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6-3,  
6-0.

Miss Adele Cragin, New York, defeated  
Miss Muriel MacGuire, New York, 6-1,  
6-3.

METROPOLITAN DOUBLES CHAM-  
PIONSHIP FOR WOMEN—First Round

Mrs. B. E. Cole and Miss Edith  
Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. B.  
Doble and Mrs. Alexander Chisholm, New  
York, by default.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, and  
Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, de-  
feated Mrs. S. V. Brubans and Mrs.  
Frederic Damrau, New York, 6-0, 6-0.

BRITISH MOTORBOATS  
NAMED FOR TRIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The list of en-  
tries sent in for the motorboat trials  
to be held in Osborne Bay, Isle of  
Wight, in order to select the British  
team to compete for the International  
Motorboat Trophy, is now complete.

The trial is scheduled for July 28 and  
six boats are expected to take part.

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New York . . . 40 42 .488

Boston . . . 32 42 .438

Philadelphia . . . 33 48 .407

RESULTS TUESDAY

Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2

Chicago 5, Boston 4

New York 5, Pittsburgh 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

New York at Cincinnati.

Philadelphia at Chicago.

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Schmidt. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.



## THEATERS

## Forest Play in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
**SAN JOSE, California**—The second annual forest play produced under the direction of the Sempervirens Forest Play Association in the California Redwood Park, took place on the evening of July 3 before an audience of 8000 gathered upon the hillside of the natural amphitheater.

The play, a revised version of last year's forest play, "The Soul of Sequoia" by Don W. Richards, with music by Howard Harold Hanson, depicts in dramatic form the history of the Redwoods from the time of their sowing through the era of the Indians up to the period when the trees were "saved from the commercialism of man" by the Spirit of Nature. The action is divided into four episodes, each complete in itself, and each representative of a different form of dramatic art—a ballet, a cantata, an opera, and a drama.

The first episode, "Awakening," was a dance pantomime exquisitely interpreted by the Alita Peters Wright Dancers, of San Francisco. A wood nymph is discovered asleep at the foot of a giant redwood. The voice of the Spirit of Nature is heard summoning the birds to awaken. Bird voices respond—given by Charles Kellogg; the wood nymphs, water sprites and dryads appear and the frolic begins. It is interrupted by the sounds of the pipes of Pan. The nymphs scatter. Lyrical, Daughter of Dawn, unconquered by fear, dances to the music of Pan, but listens not to his entreaties, and finally, calling her sister nymphs to her aid, she hurls him to the ground, leaving the nymphs triumphant.

The second episode, "Sowers" was in cantata form and interpreted with dramatic action. It called for two soloists and chorus. Olga Braslan, soprano, and William Edward Johnson, baritone, sang the solo rôles with splendid artistry, and the choral work was exquisitely done.

The third and largest episode, "The One-Acted Indian Opera, 'Sequoia,'" It called for four soloists, and a women's four part chorus. Mrs. Olga Braslan sang the part of Wawona, the Indian Maiden sought in love by the Indian Hunter, Sequoia (Dr. Charles M. Richards). Wawona, taught to "be wary the hunter brave" rejects his love. Sequoia returns to the hunt. Wawona, realizing too late that her heart has been won by this "hunter brave" vainly endeavors to recall him. While Wawona is sorrowing over his departure, Indian women are heard singing a dirge, and Tamal (Frank Townner), companion to Sequoia comes, announcing that Sequoia has been killed in the hunt. Indian braves enter, bearing the body of the warrior. Wawona obtains the arrow which killed her hunter and slays herself.

The story, conventional enough from the operatic standpoint, was skillfully developed and ably interpreted by the singers, and was lifted out of the realm of conventionality, by Mr. Hanson's music. While steering clear of the usual means for imitating Indian music, such as continued use of life and tom-toms, Mr. Hanson made use of original Indian themes, scored them rather heavily against a background intense both melodically and harmonically, and yet kept the primitive idea paramount throughout.

Following the fourth episode, a drama, in which the Spirit of Nature conquers the Spirit of Commercialism, a brief finale brought the entire ensemble upon the stage, singing the "Hymn to the Sequoias" taken from the final moments of the cantata. The book and lyrics by Mr. Richards were such as to call forth the best efforts of any composer, and Mr. Hanson's music was inspirational. Possessed of a command of the technique of composition, and talent for expressing himself in music he succeeded in augmenting the book of the play with appropriate and beautiful musical setting which was capably interpreted by the cast and orchestra, a total ensemble of 125 being under the baton of the composer.

## MR. TAFT ON RAILWAY ARBITRATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**MONTREAL, Quebec**—As was recently announced, the Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, will represent the Grand Trunk Railway system on the board of arbitration which will determine the amount to be paid by the Dominion of Canada for the stock of the Grand Trunk, to be acquired in connection with the taking over of the system by the Dominion Government. Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance, will be the representative of the Dominion Government on the board, and Sir Walter Cassels, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, will be chairman. The work of the arbitration board will be to determine the value of the first, second and third preference stocks, and the common or ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk, now issued and outstanding, with a provision that the amount to be paid to the stockholders, including the owners of the present guaranteed stock, shall not exceed \$5,000,000 per annum. The stocks on which the arbitrators will place a valuation have a par value of \$49,573,492. The award of the board of arbitration will be final and binding, so far as both the Government of Canada and the railway are concerned. The sittings of the board will be held in Montreal, beginning about September, next. Eminent counsel from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other places will be engaged in connection with the proceedings. A large staff of engineers and other experts has been engaged for some time past in pre-

paring statements regarding the valuation of the large mileage, comprising over 8000 miles of railway, with terminal facilities, extensive real estate holdings, and other physical assets of the company, while the books, minutes and other records of the Grand Trunk have been examined by the experts who will represent the Dominion Government at the arbitration. The appointment of former President Taft as one of the three members of the board of arbitration will lend an added interest to the proceedings.

## AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**GRAND MERE, Quebec**—The extreme usefulness of aircraft in the timber industry has been demonstrated in striking fashion in the forests of the northern part of the Province of Quebec. A flying boat operated by the Laurentide Company, recently completed a trip of 850 miles through the forests. The trip was made for the purpose of timber exploration, and this distance was accomplished in 12½ hours flying. Several stops were made to complete reports of the country traveled over, and a stop was made on the Bell River to refuel. The airplane was piloted by Stuart Graham, accompanied by a logging expert and an aerial photographer. The timber expert said he obtained more information regarding the timber and the waterways of the country flown over than could have been secured by years of travel on foot.

Lumbermen in general are greatly impressed with the result of this remarkable journey. This company has already covered a distance of nearly 4000 miles flying over the woods of northern Quebec this season, and the flying boats have proved a valuable asset. Complete camping outfit is carried on board these flying boats, including a tent, canoe, and a month's food. The Indians in the north country called the airplane a "big duck," and it was with considerable awe they watched the machine glide over a big lake and weirdly clad figures emerge from it.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor July 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
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 Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee of United States; Baltimore, Md.—I. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.  
 Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
 Baltimore, Md.—Phillip Karl of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.  
 Bradock, Pa.—W. A. Rose of United States; Brooklyn, N. Y.—S. Malkin of H. Malkin's Sons; United States.  
 Butte Montana—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.  
 Charlotte, N. C.—W. Denninger; United States.  
 Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Brunswick.  
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 St. Louis, Mo.—B. Munshweiller of Gammas & Barr; Essex.  
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## HIGHER PAY FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**MONTREAL, Quebec**—By the decision of the Administrative Commission, increases of pay have been awarded to each of the five grades of the police force of the city of Montreal, and the increases have been accepted by the Police Union. The award of the Administrative Commission is as follows: Police of the first class, an increase of from \$1464 to \$1500; the second class, from \$1368 to \$1464; the third class, from \$1272 to \$1368; the fourth class, from \$1176 to \$1272; and the fifth class, from \$1080 to \$1176. The great majority of the policemen are in the first class.

## MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky**—An increase of from 30 to 50 cents in the special school tax for districts in Jefferson County has been made by the fiscal court under an act passed by the Legislature. It will amount to about \$165,000 and enable maximum teachers' salaries during the next year of \$120 and minimum salaries of \$75. Last year's maximum was \$82.50 and the minimum \$56.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, July 19, 1920.

Writing a literary letter each week is an unexpected interest. It adds a sporting zest to life for the simple reason that in all I read and do I must always be watching for literary news and allusions. So imagine my delight, while plodding through the reports of the speeches at the San Francisco convention, on reading that Mr. Irvin Cobb had received one and a half votes and Mr. Ring Lardner half a vote. I am quite aware that this may have been a hot-weather joke, but judging by the way that Irvin Cobb and Ring Lardner have been discussed as possible presidents, it was a very popular joke. One writer went so far as to suggest two other humorists—Mr. George Ade and Mr. Dooley.

WHAT troubles me is that I am so meagerly acquainted with the writings of these candidates for the presidency. Could not the authors of "Our Writers," for this page, add them to their list. I know something about Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hennessy, and I am familiar with the war articles of Mr. Cobb and with his appearance through seeing him about to dive in the picture supplements of the Sunday papers. His figure is almost as majestic as that of Mr. X. Canvassing the chances of Mr. Irvin Cobb for President, Mr. Heyward Brown in the Tribune remarks that one of his little stories that admirers love to repeat might have won New England. Another would have made the Solid South even more solid, and a third ought to have insured him the soldier vote. Plainly the Irvin Cobb legends are growing.

THERE have been other interesting literary allusions in the press during the week, not always dealing with the greatest writers, but showing that newspaper men do read. Thus one writer likened Franklin Roosevelt to the young Malay war comrade in Conrad's "Lord Jim," with his "unobscured vision" and "tenacity of purpose." Another writer, in describing the baseball match between New York and Detroit remarked that in the ninth inning the Yankees tossed away victory "with what Ellnor Glynn would call reckless abandon." America is gradually becoming a literary nation.

LITERATURE also makes a modest showing at the Community Concerts which are held on Sunday evenings in Central Park. The sheaf of songs, which bears a motto from Walt Whitman: "I Hear America Singing," contains Tennyson's exquisite "Sweet and Low":

Rest, rest on mother's breast;  
Father will come to thee soon;  
Father will come to his babe in the nest,  
Silver sails all out of the west,  
Under the silver moon.  
Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,  
Sleep.

It was moving to hear that vast musical audience singing this English lullaby; and it was strange to hear that vast audience, many of them natives of Central Europe, singing "Carry me back to old Virginia," and "The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home," and "I wish I was in de land ob cotton," and "Swing low, sweet chariot," and "Roll, Jordan, Roll." What does a Tzcheo-Slovak make of a Negro spiritual? They sang the Negro songs, but I did not see one Negro in the audience.

PURSuing my investigations into Literature and Life I asked a lady in the country upon whom I was calling what books she was reading. "Well," she answered, "I spend the day in the garden, I love gardening, and we have music in the evening. But I am quite prepared for wet days." She indicated a shelf which was filled with the newest books. "Splendid," I said, "and how did you choose them?" She laughed. "Oh, I took the advice of the young man at Brentano's and some of them I bought because of the pretty pictures on the jackets." I bit my lip. I felt that I can never call upon her again.

A MOMENT later I had almost forgiven her. "This is what I am reading," she said, "word for word. It's extraordinary. I don't know when I have been so impressed by a book." She handed me the volume. It was "Woman" by Magdeleine Marx, which has been translated from the French into almost every language, and which has a preface by Henri Barbusse in which he says: "It expresses what has never been exactly expressed before; it expresses Woman." "You must read it," my hostess said. "Thank you," I replied. "I prefer books about Men." I was in rather a bad temper.

WE who maintained that Barrie wrote "The Young Visitors," are rather annoyed to find that "Daisy Ashford: Her Book" contains stories written by Miss Daisy at seven, eight, eleven and thirteen, and also stories by her sisters Veronica and Angela, with a portrait of the three pretty things. We suppose we must apologize as Miss Daisy has now married Mr. James Devlin. The name looks Irish, and we remember the old proverb, "Never offend an Irishman."

AT the conference of American and British Professors of English in London, Prof. William L. Phelps of Yale said: "Next to music, English is the nearest approach to a universal language. I hope so. I will work for it, but there are minor difficulties in the path. Would you like to hear a baseball reporter trying to explain the difference between a Republican and a Democrat to a Gaelic fisherman in the Hebrides?"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is helping in making English the universal language. His speeches are quoted

throughout the world, and none used English better than Abraham Lincoln. John Drinkwater's play is still running; Lord Charnwood's "Life of Lincoln" has been adopted by the state of Illinois for use in the public schools. It was this book that gave Drinkwater the material for his play. May I suggest that "Pencraft," by William Watson, should be adopted by some progressive state for use in public schools? No better volume than "Pencraft," a sturdy appreciation, and defense of classical English, has been issued in modern times.

TO my list of straight statements I have added the following:

"Bryan asked for bread, and they gave him three cheers."  
(Henry Mencken at the San Francisco convention.)

Also:

"In turning down Bryan they turned down the one man with Vision."  
(An Ordinary Man to his Wife.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"History of Journalism in the U. S. A." By C. H. Payne.

Because with two newspaper men as candidates for the presidency, this chronological story, thorough and vivid, of the development of the American newspaper, has a pertinent interest.

"Liluli." By Romain Rolland.

Because Romain Rolland is one of the finest living writers, and an independent thinker, and because this satire has been described as "a bridge to a new world—still nebulous, not even yet a mirage."

"From the Log of the Velsa." By Arnold Bennett.

Because it is by Arnold Bennett.

—Q. R.

## A STUDY IN REPERCUSSIONS

Germany and the French Revolution. By G. P. Gooch. London: Longmans, 11s.

Although the books that have been inspired by the French Revolution, its origin, its significance, its repercussions, and all its divers aspects, are hardly to be numbered, there was still a place waiting, in England at any rate, for such a study as Mr. G. P. Gooch's volume fills to admiration. For it is written in a mild and pleasant style, is excellently arranged and full of matter; and, wherever possible, its author has modestly preferred to employ the words of his originals rather than his own, so that his book is almost a corpus of German thought and feeling in regard to the great upheaval beyond the Rhine, as expressed in prose and verse. The translations of poetry are for the most part the work of Miss Dorothy Henkel, and how good these are will be seen from her version of Holderlin's "Hymn of Liberty" written in 1792 and which is typical of the lofty and generous enthusiasm with which the early events of the Revolution were greeted in Germany, then a tangled congeries of petty states forming that strange survival from the Middle Ages which, as Voltaire said, was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire.

But although, or perhaps one should say because, many of these principalities were in so backward a condition, they were fertile soil for the new gospel, and many a prophetic voice had already been raised there. "The lethargy which had weighed on Germany in the first half of the eighteenth century was passing rapidly away. The personality and victories of Frederick the Great, the American War of Independence, the influence of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu, the challenge of the Aufklärung, the radicalism of the dramatists, the arrows of Schlozer and Moser—these crowding and converging influences and experiences set the mind of the nation in a ferment." Fox's famous panegyric on the fall of the Bastille had, therefore, many echoes, and if, in Germany as elsewhere, enthusiasm was damped by the excesses of the Terror, a new spirit had been awakened which was never again to be put to sleep. "France did more than conquer Europe," wrote Sorel, as Mr. Gooch translates him, "she converted her. Victorious even in their defeat, the French won over to their ideas the very nations which revolted against their domination. The princes most eagerly bent on perishing in the Revolution saw it, on returning from their crusade, sprouting in the soil of their own estates. The French Revolution only ceased to be a source of strife between France and Europe to inaugurate a political and social revolution, which in less than half a century has changed the face of the European world."

It is the history of the Revolution as it affected Germany, from its first faint stirrings to its full blossoming, and its interpretation by philosophers and poets and journalists, which Mr. Gooch has set himself to expound. In a brief review it is impossible to follow him in detail through his 500 packed pages. But whether their taste be primarily for politics or social history, literature or philosophy, all who are interested in the Revolution or in Germany, or, indeed, in the development of the modern world, will read this book with profit; and that greater number who are simply interested in a good book, will read it with pleasure.

## A BRIEF TREATISE

The Oxford University Press has recently published for the historical section of the British Foreign Office a brief historical survey of "The Freedom of the Seas" by Sir Francis Pigott. It is intended to avoid the controversial aspects of the subject but to provide the public with an approach to what is of the utmost present importance in the readjustment of conditions after the war.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Lord Grey of the Reform Bill. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 21s.

I

Lord Grey of the Reform Bill, as Mr. Trevelyan happily calls him, was born in 1764. His father, a member of an old Northumbrian family, rose to considerable distinction as one of our few successful generals in the American War, and it was his aide-de-camp, the unfortunate Major André, who presented him with the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, taken from his house at Philadelphia, which until this century occupied the place of honor over the library mantelpiece at Howick, when the late Earl Grey, by a happy inspiration, restored it to America. This portrait is, in some sense, an allegory: Lord Grey's father himself fought the Americans but honored Franklin; Lord Grey himself fought the King but honored the Monarchy; and this double strand of reverence and resistance may be traced throughout his history.

After an unhappy childhood at a school in Marylebone young Grey went to Eton and Cambridge, where he made many friends, and detested the mathematical tyranny of the Cambridge school. Next came the Grand Tour, and in July, 1788, while still abroad, he was returned as member for Northumberland, taking his seat in the House at the age of 23 and entering on the life at Brooklands and Devonshire House, which centered round Charles James Fox. He was looked on as a man of "violent temper and unbounded ambition," and at once put himself politically in the wrong by attacking Pitt's commercial treaty with France, one of the most farsighted and beneficial of his early measures. But his speech won him an immense reputation, even with his opponents. "Grey," says Wraxall, in a passage not quoted by Mr. Trevelyan, "though endowed with emulous abilities and of most decorous manners, yet wanted Fox's open amenity of character. He was equally destitute of Sheridan's wit, good humor and invincible suavity of disposition. To the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Pitt) he bore much more analogy. Both were distant, grave, lofty, retired, and sometimes repulsive;" and the parallel has considerable force, though Wraxall did not live to see Grey's labors crowned by the Reform Bill.

II

Having committed himself to an opposition which, Mr. Trevelyan admits, "never appeared in a worse light than during the Regency debates," Grey associated himself with Burke and his party in the "ill-advised impeachment of Warren Hastings." (We quote Mr. Trevelyan, and the phrase shows how far history has moved since Macaulay's famous essay.) He was better advised in opposition to Pitt's proposed expedition against Russia in 1791—a measure which moved Boswell to consider "whether I should not write one of my characteristic pamphlets upon this crisis"; supported Fox's demand for justice to Dr. Priestley after the Birmingham riots of 1791; and founded the Radical Society of the Friends of the People, that revolutionary body called into existence by Paine, the French Revolution and the Rights of Man. But as he had no sympathy with the republican views of the numerous workmen's clubs of the period, his position was awkward enough. The democratic clubs sent congratulations to the French Convention; some of Fox's supporters joined with Pitt in forming a ministry to oppose the republic. Others united with him to demand its recognition, entirely disregarding the fact that Mr. Trevelyan is constrained to put it, Jacobin France, like the despots of eastern Europe, was out for plunder. It was indeed only the oppositionness of Opposition that could have made Fox and Grey "attribute to Pitt as a crime" the inevitable war.

Grey then did little enough during the reign of Pitt. He opposed the government's motions for the repression of treasonable practices, though, as even Place admitted, he worked for household suffrage, bringing in bills on extreme lines in 1793 and 1797, and on the rejection of the latter announced that, "if his motion was not carried, he would not in the future speak in the House," a curious heralding of what Mr. Trevelyan calls "the great dereliction of duty known as the secession," an indulgence" as he admits, "in selfish ease" which led to the absence of an organized Opposition for many years, and constituted in fact a refusal of the Liberal Party to exercise the right of free speech in the only available quarter, the House of Commons (page 99). If this language can be used by a Whig historian of the conduct of the Whig leaders, no such reproach can be brought against the opposite party, who had a constructive as well as a repressive policy, and prevented the map of Europe from being folded up for forty years.

"Literature consoled Grey and his friends for loss of power, and aristocratic pride made them indifferent to the censure of society," and his uncle having presented him with the family seat of Howick in 1801, the family took up its residence there while Grey sat still, "doing nothing to create a stream of reform opinion, but keeping the parliamentary channels open and the Whig Party machine ready to act as the popular instrument, against the day when the flood should come." He despised the Addington Ministry; he dreaded the power of Sheridan and the Prince Regent; and finally, with some misgivings, followed Fox into alliance with the Grenville party. We get no pleasant impression of Grey at this time from his ungenerous exaltation in his private letters over the embarrassments that the Foxites were,

causing to Pitt before the coalition and he had so little political presence as to desire negotiations with Napoleon on the eve of Austerlitz. A few months later Fox himself admitted that England could only prosecute the war with vigor, and on the termination of Pitt's career he took part in the short-lived Ministry of All the Talents.

III

Grey's attitude on the subject of Ireland cost him his seat, for which he was compensated by the offer of two Whig rotten boroughs in succession in the space of a few months; but in November, 1807, his elevation to the House of Lords led to a new period of political inertia, during which he "kept loftily apart" from the tedious quarrels of the disunited Whigs. He was shrewd enough to see that "Burdettites and Jacobins are in truth the best friends of the court," shrewd enough also to "doubt much whether there exists a very general disposition in favor of reform." But he disliked and distrusted the Duke of Wellington's campaigns in Spain, dreading any attempt to conquer France lest this should lead to the restoration of the Bourbons, and so great was his desire for peace that he acquiesced in leaving Napoleon on the throne and offering him a frontier along the left bank of the Rhine, an error of judgment which, as Mr. Trevelyan admits, "made us more than ever grateful to the Duke for Waterloo." The Whig Party meanwhile was rent asunder by the crisis of 1817-19; Grey, their leader and best representative, "broke with Grenville; resisted the repressive legislation and the spirit of Peterloo; yet denounced the Radicals; urged the need of Parliamentary reform, yet declined to lead an agitation for it as an immediate measure," although Grey had made up his mind that reform must come, and at least 100 seats be taken from the rotten boroughs. A new political party, however, appeared, Brougham, with his violence and self-assertion, was a frequent visitor at Howick, and his powerful oratory was useful to Grey, himself too proud to put his hand to much that the Learned Friend thoroughly enjoyed. Disliking Canning, he was by no means pleased with Brougham's successful attempt to promote a Coalition Government in 1827; but the coalition was short-lived; the passing of Canning reunited the Whig Party, strengthened by the accession of such "Canningite" statesmen as Palmerston and Melbourne, under Grey, and the way was clear for reform.

Mr. Trevelyan's account of the fall of Wellington, the formation of the Grey ministry, the preparation of the bill, the struggles for and against it, and the final passing amid scenes of popular enthusiasm such as have rarely been witnessed over a purely political event, are full of interest, and he brings out more clearly than any previous historian the qualifications of his hero for this special task. The crisis could hardly have been better handled. The King was hesitating and distrustful; Grey treated him and his scruples with respect, and won his confidence. The Lower House was perplexed, the Upper House definitely hostile; Grey converted both hesitating friends and open enemies, and carried his bill at last in a form more extreme than his most sanguine supporters had previously dreamt of.

IV

It was a great service, and deserved to be greatly commemorated, that Mr. Trevelyan's book be passed over by any future writer on the fateful years 1784-1834. But if not passed over, it will be supplemented and amended. The disadvantage of being born and bred a Whig is that the Whig point of view must color everything. Take the slave trade for instance. It is true that Fox eventually took up the matter as a party measure, but many years before a gentle north-country churchman, Granville Sharp, had at his own expense fought out a case on behalf of a poor slave which led in 1772 to the enunciation of the momentous proposition that "as soon as any slave sets his foot upon English territory, he becomes free." Sharp was the founder and chairman of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and to omit his name in dealing with the question, while giving all the credit to Fox and his friends, is to play the party game unfairly. On page 23 we read that, on George III's unexpected recovery in 1788, "the Duke and the Tories, not the Prince and the Whigs, who were to plague the British Islands for the next 20 years." Can any one doubt that had Fox taken office under the Prince Regent, England would have been worse sources of government than the "tyranny" of William Pitt? And was that tyranny after all so unjust as Mr. Trevelyan makes out? Mr. Trevelyan speaks with enthusiasm of Tom Paine, but no less distinguished a radical than Horne Tooke told Thomas Green the diarist that Paine was honest, but very ignorant; that he hated everything he did not understand, and understood very little. Paine referred to the King as "Mr. Guelph," and did his best to abolish the monarchy. Was it not in fact much more intelligent of Boswell, in the worst days of the American War, "to distinguish between our limited monarchy and a despotic ministry," and to "call himself a Tory still"? That Pitt's policy of repression was overwhelmingly popular Mr. Trevelyan admits; surely on the strictest Whig and democratic creed a government whose steps met the approval of the vast majority was acting within its rights in using the severest measures against men who sent messages of sympathy to the murderers of the French King and openly wished for such a revolution here. In the same way, the eloquent paragraph on page 72 about the late war, "fought on be-

half of the principles of Fox and Grey," against the despotic principle represented by Prussia and Austria, the powers of darkness whom the posthumous victory of Burke and Pitt made masters of the Continent for a hundred years," wholly ignores Napoleon, a condition of whose defeat was the rehabilitation of those monarchies. What could Pitt have done? Made terms, as Fox desired, with Republican France or with Napoleon? Recalled the fleet, and so allowed Napoleon to land in England? The truth is that the Whigs, during the period of the Secession, played a sorry part, as Mr. Trevelyan admits. Had Fox held office at the time, the fate of England, of Spain and other countries would have been tragic indeed, and the sufferings of the republican extremists under Pitt's régime are trifling in comparison with those which a less resolute policy must have brought upon the world.

V

It is surely curious again that so great a champion of peace should permit himself such an attack on Sir Robert Walpole as we read on page 30. If Walpole's Government was corrupt, so was that of his successors, and not least of his opponents. Peace was essential to the safety of England, and peace he gave her, to his lasting honor. A great part of England, with the Horace Walpole, was Jacobite till the Pretender came; and it was thanks to Sir Robert that when he did come, it had too much to lose to support him. And at a later date, when as the Emperor Francis said at his coronation as King of Hungary, "totus mundus deilrat, e vult novae et imaginarias constitutiones habere," England was strong enough to go upon the ancient ways, and carry out reform without revolution. Grey could not have carried the Reform Bill without bloodshed had not Walpole led England in the ways of prosperity and peace. And it was no less a man than Talleyrand who said that the man who had not lived before 1789 did not know the sweetness of life.

We have dwelt upon the shortcomings of this biography for the very reason that it is so good. With allowance made for party prejudice, it will be indispensable to the historian of the future, and the writing and presentation of the vast and miscellaneous material are brilliant. But we must protest against the misquotation of old Lord Achnacloch's immortal tribute to Cromwell, "God, doctor, he gart Kings ken that they had a lilt in their neck." The authentic version is far too good to lose. Two slight misprints, "restitions" on page 91 and "Foriegn" on page 147, will doubtless be corrected in a second edition, and could Mr. Trevelyan modify his attacks on George III by some hint of the other side of that monarch's character, his generous attitude toward men of letters, for instance, in forbidding his librarian to bid for rarities "against a literary man who wants books for study, or against a known collector of small means," he would add to the historical value of a book which can never lose its value to the historian or the literary man whom George III was so zealous to protect.

## PARODIES

"The Poets in the Nursery." By Charles Powell. With an Introduction by John Drinkwater. London: John Lane. 6s.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Charles Powell's to rewrite, in much the same way as Carolyn Wells has done, a score of famous nursery rhymes in the manner of as many distinguished poets, and on the whole he has carried it out extremely well. Perhaps Mr. Drinkwater goes too far when he claims for him a place among the aristocrats of his art, for his work does not quite rank with the masterpieces of Calverley, J. K. S., or Hilton. But when, contrasting the parody of "fine temper," which "never outrages our love of poetry," with "common parody," which "skilled though it be is a defilement of poetry, and contemptible," because "it springs rather from resentment than from affection and understanding, being the attack of mere cleverness upon beauty," the author of "Abraham Lincoln" places Mr. Powell's jeux d'esprit in the former and worthier category, he does him no more than justice. For there is no taint of jealousy or malice in his rhymes, and the best of them are very good indeed. Here, for instance, is how he conceives that Mr. Thomas Hardy, or rather Mr. Hardy's "Chorus of Rumors," would have begun the pathetic history of Mother Hubbard and her hungry pet:

The famished man of couchant caninery;  
Dry fangs asape in impingence to close  
Without release and indiscriminately  
On what shall interpose.

Equally happy are Browning's "Jack Sprat," Mrs. Browning's "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" and Mr. Austin Dobson's "Mary, Mary," a very dainty ballade à la mode; while in "Little Miss Muffet" the haunting reiterated cadences of Poe's "Ullalume" are echoed to admiration.

She sat with her eyes never lifted  
To the trees, or the spires, or the  
sky—  
From her howl to the clouds in the  
sky;

And she knew not that over her drifted  
A filigree mate that no fly—  
No intelligent, circumspect fly—  
Would approach it but once he had  
sniffed it.

But pass it discerningly by—  
Would hover around if he'd sniffed it,  
But pass it retreatingly by.

This is as good as Bret Harte's famous parody of the same poem. Mr. Powell is not always equally successful, but even his comparative failures contain touches which reveal the critical insight of their author and justify Mr. Drinkwater's eulogy.

## OUR POETS

Louis Untermeyer

One of the chief distinctions of contemporary poets is the fact that so few of them can be mistaken for any other. It is easy enough for the casual wanderer through Stedman's anthology, say, to attribute a lyric of Whit- tier's to his contemporary, Lowell, or to confuse that gentleman's golden numbers with those of Longfellow. Except for a handful of things that every one recognizes, like the "Barefoot Boy," "What is so rare as a day in June?" and "The Village Blacksmith," it is highly doubtful whether the reader would infallibly recognize the authors of their respective works. But it would take less than an amateur to fail to distinguish Sandburg from Amy Lowell, Fletcher from Maxwell Bodenheim, Conrad Aiken from Louis Untermeyer.

Yet all of these, with the possible exception of Bodenheim, who belongs, perhaps, to the late nineties in his delicate subtleties and involved symbolism, are expressive of the time in which we live and move and have our being. Indeed Untermeyer entitled his latest volume of verse, "These Times." As a poet, he is interesting for at least two reasons. One is this sense of contemporary events and contemporary emotions; the other is that to read his books in chronological order is to get a very illuminating picture of the development of poetry from the beginning of the present century toward this close of its first quarter. Untermeyer began with the easy lyricism, the unexciting loveliness of those poets who continue to contribute "fillers" to the meritorious middle-class magazines. He proceeded, slowly but with a serene determination, to achieve the serene and mossy. In short, he began by writing simple and sometimes rather silly lyrics, and he is now engaged with subjects like "Caliban in the Coal Mines" and portraits of judges, jewelry drummers and patriots, and with the more difficult rhythms of vers libre.

His earliest book was frankly called "First Love." It was written in 1911. The light self-mockery of the title is visible here and there throughout the slender volume, which is chiefly reminiscent of Heine. This flattery of imitation was carried further when Untermeyer quite recently set himself the task of translating the entire body of this poet's verses. It is easy even in the American-Jewish poet's latest work to see his admiration for the German-Jewish poet's ironic sweetness. Not that Untermeyer even approaches Heine's extreme economy of line to produce so deep and rich an effect. But that Untermeyer shares Heine's mocking spirit, that he welcomes emotional intensities, and that he likes to employ the O. Henry twist at the very end of some lovely and surprising lyric. Not the least surprising finale is that in the poem called "Humility," the last of a series of what might at first glance seem pure poetic blasphemy. But he concludes with the acknowledgment of his deeper intention:

"To chant, beneath a loud and lyric grief

A faith that flaunts its very disbelief."

It is a faith that is louder for being ordinarily so quiet.

For in his flaunted disbelief Untermeyer is the least quiet of poets. Not merely does he engage in forensic controversy in the public prints, not merely does he flay his fellow-poets, in parodies of exquisite cleverness, not merely does he introduce less well-known confrères with the most magnificent (and too frequent) of fourishes. In his own work he is forever proclaiming himself the singer of energy and dynamics—the dynamics of beauty as well as of machinery. Whether he is writing about willow trees and paintings of still life or about climbing the Pallades, whether he is celebrating the joys of the swim or denouncing economic injustice, Untermeyer is vigorous, rhythmic, and eager. "These Times," published three years ago, is a much better book than "Challenge," published in 1914. Poems like "The Sleepers," "Highmount," "Truce," and the excellent if biting portraits, are not equalled in the earlier volume.

## A MISCELLANY OF TRIBUTE

Frederick Locker-Lampson. By the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell. London: Constable & Co. 25s.

Into a comely volume, broad-papered and tastefully bound in brown paper and unbleached linen, the ex-secretary for Ireland has collected a miscellany of tribute to his father-in-law, the author of that famous volume of light verse, "London Lyrics"; the particular quality of whose gift was so happily characterized by Mr. Austin Dobson, an even more exquisite master of the same genre, when he wrote:

Apollo made, one April day,  
A new thing in the rhyming way;  
Its turn was neat, its wit was clear,  
It wavered 'twixt a smile and tear,  
Then Momus gave a touch satiric,  
And it became a "London Lyric."

The principal feature of Mr. Birrell's book is a character study by Mr. Birrell himself, 80 pleasant pages of the rambling allusive, reminiscent prose familiar to readers of "Obliter Dicta." Mr. Birrell is a master of not getting to and, when he has got to it, of not sticking to the point; he can never resist the bypaths into which his memories of men and books are constantly tempting him; and he is already half way through his short memoir before its subject appears permanently on the scene. Not that this matters, for, truth to tell, the refined, humorous but melancholy dilettante, who was Frederick Locker,

is rather a faded figure. His two grandfathers, William Locker and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, were much more vivid personalities, and of both of them Mr. Birrell has a good deal to say. William Locker, a gallant sailor and subsequently lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, had the honor of being Nelson's first captain and was never forgotten by his brilliant pupil, who wrote to him, "after 27 years' acquaintance." "Nothing can alter my attachment and gratitude to you. I have been your scholar, and my only merit in my profession is being a good scholar." The other grandfather also had a great man for his friend, none other than George Washington. Boucher was in America, where he had held various church preferments, when the War of Independence broke out, but he returned almost immediately to England and gave his uncompromising support to Lord North. Subsequently he published his views on the war in 13 discourses, dedicating them to his old friend in a letter which, as Mr. Birrell says, "still glows with a manly and noble fervor." Mr. Birrell is at his best in discoursing of such minor but memorable worthies as William Locker and Jonathan Boucher.

The second part of this book consists of letters written to Locker, the only one being Locker-Lampson on his second marriage) from a number of the most distinguished of his literary and artistic contemporaries. Some of these are mere notes, acknowledgments of copies of "London Lyrics," answers to invitations, and so on, but here and there one comes upon more personal matters, as when Ruskin complains: "My whole life is more or less mischanced. I oughtn't to have written books at all. It wears me out. It is not my real gift. I ought to be quiet, painting sticks, or straws, or stones and moss." or when Froude expresses the opinion that the only one of his books which has permanent value is his life of Carlyle, although "ever since it came out I have been like a dog with a tin kettle tied to its tail." Interesting expressions of moods known to every writer are these, but perhaps not to be taken too seriously. The best of the letters are those of Charles Stuart Calverley, upon whom Mr. Birrell has one of his amusing and characteristic notes.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "The Same Place Where He Was"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is perhaps no consideration except that of time so engrossing to the human mind as that of place. Men spend years and fortunes trying to improve one environment or constantly seeking another—all in the effort to secure for themselves that place which to them nearest approximates harmony. Thus, whether consciously or not, all men are striving for heaven, and a man has just as much of heaven as he can understand and prove in his own experience. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "HEAVEN" as: "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 587.)

Now where man is, is where he is conscious that he is. This is a metaphysical fact that is at the same time not incomprehensible to the "man in the street." Ask the "man in the street" where he is and he will describe a locality by certain qualities or names that differentiate between it and other localities. Confront the "man in the street" with what he calls the death of a friend and ask him where that friend died, and he will reply according to his comprehension or lack of comprehension of the existence of consciousness independent of material conditions. He may answer vaguely that his friend is in heaven—a locality, so he may believe, above the sky; he may reply despairingly that he does not know; he may reply from a basis of rank materiality that consciousness exists ends with death, in which case he merely begs the question. However he answers, he reveals complete dependence on localities outside himself to determine his relation to the rest of space. Commonly he thinks and speaks in terms of being in one place or another, or of moving from one place to another, using the word fairly accurately as defined in the Standard Dictionary, "a particular point or portion of space." So thinking and speaking, he divides space into finite portions and conceives of infinite space only as an aggregate of finities.

Mrs. Eddy, in the year 1866, took issue unconditionally with false reasoning from a material basis. By her discovery of Christian Science she restored the spiritual fact which she states as follows: "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 520.) Proving the unreality of matter from this basis, Chris-

tian Science reveals the metaphysical significance of space as the allness of divine consciousness untrammelled by materiality. It follows that true peace of mind, true satisfaction, true accomplishment are dependent not on the ceaseless shifting in mortal mind of the material objects or groups of objects cognized by it, but on the abiding understanding that ever present Mind is infinitely manifested. This Mrs. Eddy phrases incomparably in Science and Health (page 503): "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe. Hence the eternal wonder,—that infinite space is peopled with God's ideas, reflecting Him in countless spiritual forms."

Christ Jesus understood the spiritual nature of space and place and proved both to be essentially spiritual. When the disciples found themselves on a storm-tossed sea, and had accepted the physical law that they were cut off thereby from communication with their Master, he defied and defeated materiality by walking to them on the waves. When they sat sorrowing in an upper chamber, having accepted the tomb as the place where their Master lay apart, he stood among them though the doors were shut. He was always in his place, understanding the essential allness and oneness of divine Principle and its idea.

One of the most instructive examples Jesus gave of the power of the right understanding of place appears in the narrative of the raising of Lazarus. It is stated in the eleventh chapter of John's gospel that when Jesus received word of the condition of Lazarus, "he abode two days still in the same place where he was." Now it is previously emphatically stated that "Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus;" by all human codes of friendship he would then have made immediate haste to reach them under such circumstances. But Jesus abode not in the flesh. Therefore, when the news came from Bethany, Jesus abode consciously still in that understanding of ever-present Life, God, which is "the secret place of the most High." Here the work was done; death was not admitted as a fact for an instant, since death is not in the understanding which is divine reflection.

The distance between Jesus' demonstration and that of the disciples is clear from the verses following. Jesus said, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," but the density of their materiality finally elicited the words, "Lazarus is dead." Human belief in the reality of this statement constituted the case for healing, and then began the specific application of what Jesus knew, that Truth has forever destroyed error, that Life has forever eliminated death. As he approached Bethany, Martha went out to meet him, but Mary, who had grasped more of the metaphysical significance of place than had Martha, "sat still in the house." Mary knew that to perceive the Christ was to clear away every suggestion of evil. She worked on, while Jesus, confronted with the words and thoughts of Martha and the Jews, who were accepting death as reality, insistently declared the presence of Life, demanding of them where they had laid Lazarus. Had Martha caught the metaphysical significance of that question, Jesus need not have wept or "groaned in the spirit." Alone he knew that the only indestructible place of the real man is in the divine consciousness, and it was this truth understood that vanquished the false sense of place, which had hedged Lazarus about with the tomb, and that restored him to the understanding that Life is indestructible.

Every student of Christian Science enters upon the privilege of proving what Jesus proved by knowing what he knew. If he thinks that the spiritual idea can be limited by considerations of material place, he has a tomb to rend and a stone to roll away. In proportion as he replaces the sepulcher with the "secret place of the most High" he is demonstrating in whatever locality he seems to be that true place is infinite consciousness here and now, and so is coming to prove Jesus' statement, "The kingdom of God is within you," that is, the reign of goodness is everpresent.

## Green Rolling Lawns

I think green lawns, green rolling lawns,  
A pleasant sight;  
Brushed clean by silver singing dawns  
All fresh and bright.  
And glad beneath a scarf of dew  
Reflecting lofty skies and blue,  
Where purple stars come trickling through  
The trees at night.

I love green lawns where pine trees are  
And water spills,  
A drowsy voice that flows afar  
Among the hills.  
I love green lawns where blossoms blow,  
And shadows come and shadows go,  
Where goldenrod and wild things grow  
And daffodils.

I think that I shall search some day  
For such a place,  
Where quite contented I can stay  
And press my face  
Against the fresh and fragrant grass,  
The while the golden hours pass,  
As cloud flotillas wheel and mass  
And ply through space.

—J. Thorie Smith, Jr.

## Giving

Not what we give, but what we share,  
For the gift without the giver is bare.

## We Keep a Tutor!

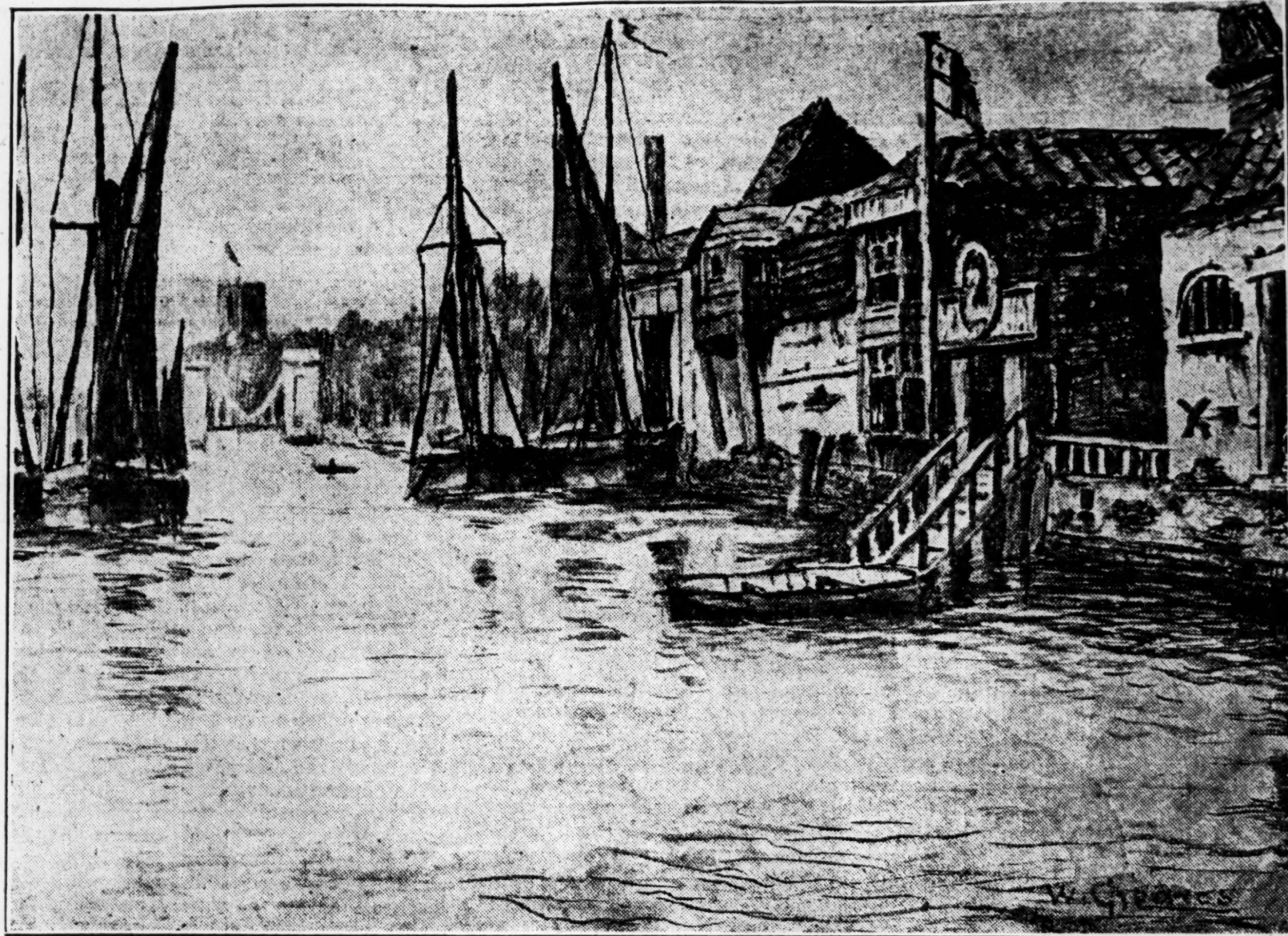
The Minister of Education loved the great spaces of the Southern uplands, at once wider and eerier than those of the Highlands. There they lie waiting for their laureate. No one has

longed scuffling just outside the window. "Gin ye dinna come ben the hoose an' be douce, you Jemmie, an' Rob, an' Allick, I'll come till ye wi' a stick! Mind ye, your faither 'ill no be lang frae hame the day."

A file of youngsters entered, hanging their heads and treading on each

wi' butter an' eggs, oatmeal an' cheese for the comfort o' the wame o' him. Forbye we gather up among oorsels an' bid him guld speed wi' a matter o' maybe ten or twal' poun' in his pouch. An' that's the way we keep a tutor!"

—From "The Stickit Minister and Some Common Men," by S. R. Crockett.



"The Old Swan, Chelsea," a drawing by Walter Greaves

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## Walter Greaves and Whistler

The father of Walter Greaves was a neighbor of J. M. W. Turner's, a prosperous boat-builder, whom that eminent . . . artist had often occasion to consult. To the artist the weather has always been an important consideration, and Turner's river excursions were not uninfluenced by the weatherwise notions of the elder Greaves. . . . Walter Greaves remembers Mrs. Booth, but Turner was before his time. His present day interest in art and Chelsea begins with his early conceived ideas of depicting the Chelsea of his day, which was before the advent of Whistler. This gives color to a recent exclamation of an admirer of his work, who said, "Oh, but do not tell me you were a pupil of Whistler's; Whistler was a pupil of yours!"

It was at No. 7, Lindsey Row, that Mr. Greaves first remembers the Mr. Whistler, the "Japanese artist" of that day. His first recollection is of Whistler seated in his window painting Battersea Bridge. Walter Greaves and his brother Harry had both achieved some local repute as artists, and common affinity led Walter to Whistler's studio, where the master was not slow to recognize time, person and place. Henceforth Walter Greaves was intimately associated with the artist whose ultimate fame was so long in jeopardy.

From No. 7, Lindsey Row, Whistler removed to No. 2, where he painted the famous picture of his mother. Mr. Greaves remembers this saintly lady, who lived in the uppermost room of the house. She was a marvelous woman. . . . Upon occasions her letters to Mr. Greaves were full of human interest and tender solicitation for her son.

Whistler's interest in Walter Greaves never flagged. The master advised him to follow his own initiative, to abstain from the influence of schools and from the usual trammels of art. This did not preclude attendance with Whistler at a school in Limerston Street, where both Greaves and Whistler made many studies from life. The drawings from the nude, in chalk upon brown paper, long a favorite medium of Walter Greaves, were continued by Greaves and Whistler together, the latter often lending assistance. In such converse an intimacy was cultivated which rendered Greaves an invaluable assistant and pupil to the great artist. Greaves became an essential. He accompanied Whistler down the river to Wapping, and up the river to Putney. He shared Whistler's greetings of the dawn, and his nocturnal revels at and after Cremorne. He studied from the same models, and received Whistler's corrections and commendations. He helped him at the Peacock Room. He was invited by Whistler to accompany him to Venice.—From "Greaves, Whistler, and Chelsea: A Personal Record," by B. W.

## In Spain

At night, within the city's gates  
The shops are like a fair,  
Strange odors fill the air,  
Of saffron, anise, and musk.

—Helen Granville Barker.

## An Old American Town

The town interested him profoundly. It was his first close contact with an old American town which had under-

gone industrial treatment. He felt its cosmopolitan character, something of which the inhabitants themselves were quite unconscious. As a matter of fact, all sorts of people were blending in Sabinsport. A thin pioneer stream of Scotch, Irish and English had settled the original lands, and early in the nineteenth century had selected as their trading post the point on the river which had afterwards become Sabinsport.

The port had prospered amazingly in those first days. After forty years and more it looked as if it were destined to be the metropolis of that part of the world. Then the first railroad came across country, and it left Sabinsport out. A smaller, poorer rival some twenty-five miles away, secured the prize. Slowly but surely the trade that had so long put into Sabinsport changed its course to what only too soon they began to call the City. Fewer and fewer boats came up river, fewer and fewer coaches and laden wagons came from the up-country. . . . This early disappointment had not by any means prevented the steady growth of the town. Coal had been discovered, adding a second layer of the rich to Sabinsport. The coal had brought the railroad and factories, but it was still those early settlers who had first come into the town and built the splendid old houses, with their spacious grounds, that considered themselves the aristocracy. It was an aristocracy a little insistent with newcomers on its superiority, a little scornful of its backbone of Sabinsport, which was natural, and it was quite unconscious that the facts were every day disputing its pretensions.

Slowly and inevitably Sabinsport had been and was digesting successive waves of peoples. When the mines first opened there had been an incoming of Welsh. Only a few of them were left in the mines now. They had saved their money and had come into town. Their children had learned trades, indeed there was a corner of the high land known as Welsh Hill; a place where one found reliable workmen of all sorts, and a place too which was famous for its music; indeed, Welsh Hill sent a famous chorus every year to the annual musical festival in the City. . . . The Germans had come into the mines soon after the Welsh. They too had been thrifty—bought property. There were several of them that were counted among the best citizens; among them was a man, Rupert Littman, who once had milked his father's cows and raked his hay and now was president of one of the richest banks, a stockholder in every enterprise. They had been much more thoroughly absorbed into the social and business life than any other people, and much that was good in Sabinsport was due to them.

As the years had gone on, as more mines had been opened, and as mills had been built, a motley of people had come: Austrians, Serbs, Russians, Greeks, Italians, and now and then an Armenian. With all of these Dick felt himself very much at home. They seemed familiar to him, more familiar, he sometimes thought, than the smiling, busy, competent Americans. . . . There was a small group of Serbians at the mines with whom he had been especially intimate in the years of the Balkan War. More than one had left the mines to go back to Serbia to fight.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Suffrage Delay and a Wet Congress

PERHAPS the women suffragists of the United States could do nothing wiser, for the moment, than to seek to uncover the hidden hand that is so obviously holding the ballot out of their reach. They have allowed themselves to be led from one state to another, hither and thither over the country, according as first one state and then another seemed to offer opportunity to complete the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. They have held themselves quite generally to the direct methods of inducing favorable action. It is difficult to see any place where their activities have been anything else than perfectly fair and aboveboard. They have earnestly desired the success of this amendment, and they have earnestly sought to win all doubtful legislators to their view of the matter. But they have been surprised to find themselves baffled in places where they had felt they could look for success. They have not been wholly clear as to what the influence against them really has been. Now, when they have been for the second time disappointed by the action of the Governor of Vermont, and have read his statement as to why he persists in laying an obstacle across their path, they feel, in the words of Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, that "there is a sinister and far-reaching influence" behind this blockade. Properly enough, then, does Mrs. Catt declare that the uncovering of this influence is one of the immediate tasks of the suffragists.

What this influence is, other people besides the women suffragists would like to know. There are those who believe that it is, in reality, the liquor interests of the country. Certainly that deduction would be logical. There has been widespread announcement of the intention of the anti-prohibition element to carry their contest for a wet Congress at the coming national election into every district in which a congressman is to be chosen. Their purpose, of course, is to provide means for securing some modification of the prohibition enforcement law, presumably such a modification as will allow a resumption of the use of beer and light wines, if nothing else. Now the women are believed to be certain to stand against a modification of the prohibition enforcement law, and they would be expected, therefore, if they should be empowered to vote this fall, to oppose any congressional candidates who might be known to favor a modification of the restrictions against liquor. Undoubtedly the wets have figured it out this way. Without much question the wets are opposing the women in their present efforts to secure the thirty-sixth state ratification for the suffrage amendment. If, therefore, the women now turn to the uncovering of the secret influence which they believe to be preventing them from securing the needed ratification, there begins new matter, and they are likely to develop a livelier interest in their movement than even the apparent proximity of success for it has lately been sufficient to provide. Incidentally, at the same time, they will be performing a public service. For, in the face of a widespread conviction in the United States that the extension of the suffrage to women is only just and right, and an obvious and proper step toward a better political status, there is an interest for everybody in discovering exactly what influence is at work to block this much-desired advance.

It looks as if the women were making no mistake in taking the statement of the Governor of Vermont as a starting point. They have not found it difficult to point out more than one false premise in that interesting document; and they have made it difficult for the Governor to answer all their questions without betraying himself in false conclusions. What the Governor says with respect to the lobbying that has been done for woman's suffrage is worth a more minute examination than anybody other than the suffragists has yet given it. He seems to assume that there is something improper or wrong in the effort to induce legislators to vote in favor of the suffrage issue. His line of argument on this point is not devoid of similarity with the line of argument that has been used conspicuously by wet spokesmen in their castigation of the Anti-Saloon League people and others who have been active before Congress and the state legislatures in the now successful effort to establish prohibition as the law of the land. The people of the United States should not allow themselves to be misled, however, into believing that lobbying is necessarily a disgraceful or improper activity. There is nothing wrong in using one's utmost effort, fairly and openly, as a matter of reason and argument, to induce any legislator to vote for a great reform, or any other right action, if that action is honestly advocated for the good of the country. Anything of disgrace attaching to the practice of lobbying, at any time, or in any place, is only because of the activities of lobbyists who have been in the pay of those who would exert a secret and sinister influence to induce law makers to pass laws that make for special and private interests instead of for the good of the whole people. The motive and purpose of lobbying is the test of its rightness. The women suffragists are doing well to challenge vigorously those who would seek to put their methods of urging legislation in the same class with those who lobby for corrupt and self-seeking interests. There is a wide difference. The country should understand it clearly. By going vigorously into the subject now, along with an earnest search for the influence that is secretly opposing them, the women may yet win new friends to their cause and provide new reasons for the needed state ratification. If the women can show the dry forces of the country that the opposition now manifesting itself to their voting rights is, in reality, the first phase of the threatened wet

attempt to secure a wet Congress and a partial breakdown of national prohibition, they may fairly expect to enlist the dry forces quite directly in their favor, now.

### Developing Tasmania

THE recent action of the Tasmanian Government in appointing a "business man," in the person of Mr. Alfred H. Ashbolt, as Agent-General for Tasmania in London, is typical of the present policy of the island state. Tasmania, today, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is "open for business." Not only have her men returned from overseas, but practically all of them have been provided for, in one way or another. Trade and industry have so far settled down into normal conditions that immediate work can be found for artisans, mechanics, and farm laborers of every class; whilst, some time ago, the government passed an act reserving to the people of Tasmania, as Mr. Ashbolt explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently, the latent water power of their highland lakes. Already, it appears, about 20,000 horsepower is available, and this is to be increased, during the next few years, to between 75,000 and 80,000 horsepower.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this last action of the government, as, in Tasmania, where water power is so plentiful, it means that the government practically holds the key to the industrial development of the country, at any rate, as far as those industries are concerned which are dependent for their success upon an adequate supply of power at a reasonable rate. The only question, it appears, is that of keeping pace with the demands for power which are being made. Already, practically all that has been "harnessed up" has been sold. The government is, however, operating on a carefully-worked-out plan, the idea being to offer power, on advantageous terms, to those companies desirous of starting new industries, in this way attracting to the island the capital and enterprise which are so essential to its development. Several such industries are already well established. Thus, the Zinciferous Broken Hill ores which, prior to the war, went to Germany for treatment, are now coming to Hobart, and the whole enterprise has been attended with such success that it is proposed to enlarge the field of operations by laying out additional capital to the extent of £2,000,000.

Another very important field for development in Tasmania is in the lumber trade. The great hardwood forests of the country are practically untouched, and, with the present world demand for timber, Tasmania, with her cheap power and abounding resources, ought to be able, by careful organization, to overcome the difficulties presented by the high freight rates, and take her part in supplying the general need. It is, of course, one of the policies of the federal government, at the present time, to render Australia, as far as possible, self-supporting, not, of course, with any desire to shut out the trade of other countries, but merely in order to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience or hardship in the event of supplies from abroad being, for any reason, interrupted. Tasmania is entering into this scheme with energy, and although, in common with other countries, she has her own domestic problems to work out, it is not difficult to accept the new Agent-General's statement to the effect that there is no community in Australia "where the populace is so satisfied and so contented, or where the general living conditions are so pleasurable as in the Island State of Tasmania."

### Railroad Wage Award

THE announcement just made by the United States Railway Labor Board of wage increases amounting to nearly \$600,000,000 annually, for 1,894,287 railroad employees, may be somewhat of a disappointment to the railroad workers. They had asked for an increase of at least \$1,000,000,000. They presented forceful arguments for higher pay, and the Labor Board would probably willingly have granted the full amount asked for had it been wise to do so. But the board had another side of the question to consider, namely, that of the ultimate consumer. Such wage advances, great or small, are invariably passed along to the shipper, and without delay reach the consumer, who foots the bill. Now the fact is that, although it might be granted, for the sake of argument, that railroad men are not paid enough, particularly when railroad wages are compared with those of other classes of employment, general economic conditions have reached the point where the public cannot and will not stand a higher cost of living. Even the \$600,000,000 award just made means a per capita living cost increase for the people of the United States of nearly \$6. It means that probably, in most cases, the people must cut down some essential expenditures by just that amount in order to keep within their income. For the public apparently has reached the limit of its buying power, as made evident by the liquidation of commodities that is taking place, a development forced by the exigencies of the times.

If the men act wisely they will accept the award without protest, and certainly without declaring a strike, as has been apprehended by some. Business is slowing down, and it is not a propitious time for strikes. Many mills and factories already have been closed or placed on short time, throwing thousands of men out of employment. Even some of the railroads, busy as they are and have been, will have less to do as soon as the crops are moved, and some of them, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad, already have reduced the number of their employees, in order to cut down expenses. The railroads for several years have been in hard lines, financially speaking. Most of them have not been able to make ends meet. Their equipment and roadbed have been allowed to deteriorate because the companies have not been able to finance their upkeep. Their credit is poor, and they are in no position to make even the improvements and extensions demanded by increased traffic demands.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant rate increases sufficient to cover the wage

award, and probably more, but this is not the time to wade out into the deep, in the way of either wage or rate increases. In view of the business reaction now in progress, the award of the \$600,000,000 wage increase may be regarded as liberal. A prompt acceptance on the part of the employees will show that they have a full comprehension of the trend of the times.

### Reconstructing Agricultural France

ONE of the beneficial results of the war in France, as in many other countries, is the way in which it has concentrated attention on the importance of agriculture. Agriculture is still today, as it has always been, far and away the most important industry in France. At least two-thirds of the people live directly on the land. Nevertheless, prior to the war, few callings, perhaps, were held in less regard. As soon as a peasant or small farmer had saved a little money his great desire was that his son should leave the land, and be trained for some one or another of the professions, or enter the public service. Amongst the middle classes farming was never even considered when the question of a son's future career was under discussion.

The war, however, has very largely changed all that, and agriculture, today, is rapidly coming into its own. "Agriculture," declared a well-known French authority on the matter recently, "begins to appear as the most flourishing industry and the best means of enriching oneself. Many members of the educated middle classes are thinking now of a return to the land as a way of solving the problem of the cost of living." The same is, of course, true of a large number of the returned soldiers, but perhaps the most important factor in the new movement is the advent of the woman farmer. Women have always worked to a considerable extent on the land in France, and when the great war broke out, six years ago, at a time when the agricultural work of France, as of other northern countries, was at its height, the French women rose splendidly to the occasion. The harvest of 1914 was reaped, the fields for the 1915 harvest sown, and, later on, there came into existence the famous Women's Volunteer Land Army, which did such excellent work during the war. This organization is taking an active part in the new movement.

At the present time, as might be expected, special attention is being paid to the restoration of agriculture in the devastated regions, and here it is interesting and welcome to note that very rapid progress is being made. Roughly speaking, according to a recent authoritative statement on the matter, some 4,000,000 acres of arable land were rendered temporarily useless as the result of the struggle which swept back and forth in these regions for more than four years. "The task of restoring this territory, filling in shell holes and removing all manner of debris seemed stupendous, but recently the matter has been tackled with such energy and devotion that nearly nine-tenths of the whole has been put into such a condition that cultivation is again possible. So far only about two-thirds of the reclaimed areas have actually been sown, but everything in the remaining third is now ready for this work as soon as it can be undertaken. The actual official statistics are indeed most encouraging. These show that 312,000 acres of what was formerly devastated land are now bearing wheat; 37,000 acres are down in barley, 40,000 acres in rye, and 300,000 acres in oats, while turnips are planted on 18,000 acres, potatoes on 13,000 acres, and sundry other vegetables on 5000 acres.

### Entertaining the Candidate

WHEN a candidate for the presidency makes a speaking tour of the United States, he is usually thought of as too exalted a personage to be really entertained much by the various communities through which he is rushed. There are candidates for lesser offices, however, who can well afford to be rather more leisurely. One who is running for Congress, for instance, often feels the need of getting acquainted with many of those who, he hopes, are going to be his constituents. Especially in the great western states, where a congressional district may be scattered over many thousands of square miles, it is highly desirable for such a one to learn to know "the people" in their own homes, on their own ranches, at their own mines. A crossroads store that is a hundred miles from the next crossroads store should certainly not be overlooked. That is the sort of place where the people enjoy entertaining a candidate.

The candidate should understand, of course, one important secret of popularity. In making his rounds, he should first talk about what his hosts are interested in. If, for the time being, he will but forget himself and the great policies that he hopes to inaugurate, or at least support, and show a keen interest in the crops, in the amount of water this year, and in his host's new automobile, he is in a fair way to be thought of as a very likable sort of fellow. The chief entertainment which the constituents provide for one who would represent them in the affairs of the Nation is usually talk about the details of their own daily doings. What, after all, could be better entertainment than that? The minutiae of daily doings, properly selected and arranged, are what make up most of the books and the "movies." Friendly talk about daily interests is surely a good deal better than the exchange of sententious platitudes. So even a candidate will do well not to take himself too seriously, and even, on occasion, to efface temporarily what he may consider his best sentiments for the sake of showing himself a good listener.

In these days, an automobile ride is an unending way of entertaining almost anyone who comes to town. Even if the candidate has motored into the town from the next one, a hundred miles or more away, he can hardly hope to escape a little ride around this thriving region, where he hopes to receive a very flattering vote. He may have to listen to and applaud a meager brass band, collected from all the surrounding countryside; he may sit down to a pleasant family dinner; he may have to make friends with all the children of the neighborhood; but he also must

needs inspect, with the aid of a chugging little car of a nondescript sort, the new high school, the carefully watered courthouse lawn, and the residence of the chief citizen, set on the hill just at the edge of the town.

There is rarely a great throng out, even in a small town, to greet the one who is running for Congress. Nearly every one who is out will, it is true, look him over; but then they would do that for anyone. Sooner or later there will be a good deal of shaking hands, and some talking with small groups on the street corners. On the whole, however, much of the interest which the newspapers report has been shown is of that very intangible sort that a country newspaper often manufactures. The general populace takes candidacies rather calmly. The parade and crowding around an observation platform are reserved for the presidential candidate himself. So is the galaxy of cowboys and cowgirls, or the special round-up. After all, even the presidential candidate might enjoy the campaigning more if he could do it in the way of the would-be member of Congress. There is, in fact, a considerable advantage to anyone in the getting acquainted with a whole community in the most intimately American fashion. Any candidate who can be leisurely in his campaigning is to be congratulated, for he will be really entertained.

### Editorial Notes

BULGARIA is burdened with debt. That would be nothing unusual, in these strenuous times, if it were not that she has a plan by which she hopes to get rid of it, a plan with which many countries are familiar. "The budget this year," said the Acting Finance Minister recently, "will give us a deficit of 200,000,000 leva," and to meet the deficit, he added, "the government will increase direct taxation." In short, the major portion of the burden will fall on the shoulders of the peasant, a customary, though not laudable, place to put it.

### A SERIAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Little by little the tale is told,  
Little by little its acts unfold,  
Little by little the plot grows old,  
Like all of them cast in the same old mold.  
Little by little the lovers bow  
To the teller's will in the same old row,  
Little by little the lovers grow  
Wise to the things they ought to know.  
Little by little they gain their friends,  
Little by little they make amends,  
Little by little the story ends.

WHILE certain politicians in the United States are declaring with varying degrees of emphasis in favor of Irish independence, the question of keeping the military forces in Ireland is growing in complexity. Sinn Fein desires that they shall be withdrawn. Others, including the Londonderry Town Council, have demanded that their efficiency shall be increased. The Trade Union Congress of London, supported by its Irish affiliations, demands their instant withdrawal on pain of a general "down tools" order. Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the Orangemen, demands that the military shall do their work better, or Ulster will raise an army and protect itself. Now, since the nature of the political existence most suited to Ireland is a matter at least as complex and as variously interpreted as that of the military forces, would it not be helpful if the American politicians were to take the matter a step further and submit plans for Home Rule to the various sections in Ireland? They might possibly, in this way, find a plan acceptable to all. Or if not, they might at least realize some of the fundamental difficulties of the situation.

OUT of the deplorable effort to force the price of sugar to the end of the public purse string have come attempts to produce sweetening material from plants other than the beet and the cane. Each new discovery has been heralded as a definite answer to the situation, but the price of sugar continues at its high level. How far the nipa palm, a tropical plant which grows over an extensive area in Borneo, will react upon the price of sugar it is difficult to foretell. This is certain, however, that if the commercial ventures now under way are successful in recovering at least 12 per cent of sugar from the sap, as estimated, then the supply of sugar should soon be beyond the needs of the world's population, and the price of that commodity should be reduced to a reasonable figure; for the nipa palm grows in dense formations on tidal areas throughout all of the eastern tropics.

BOULDER'S Lock has once more become the lock of other days, and the glorious weather and the opportunity to make the most of that popular highway, the Thames, produced a real picture that many artists have depicted, but none have ever really done justice to, in the judgment of a lover of the river. It is one of those things of which it is said that one has "to be in it to be of it," and the gay coloring, the various craft, the people who throng to see the lock emptying and filling, are only a part of the pleasure that has become historic. Boulder's Lock marks the beginning of the regatta season with Marlow and Molesey and Staines and all the intervening reaches, leading up to the great event of Henley.

THE Handel Festival has become an ingrained part of the British public's entertainment. It was thought during the war that it would never be revived, but here it is, and thousands of people are flocking to the newly opened Crystal Palace to hear, once more, the great volumes of sound that represent what many an Englishman feels is his highest ideal of music. Many, of course, are going for the old sake's sake. It would seem that, with the establishment once more of this grand oratorio, many will be convinced that peace is once more established, and the ensemble effect from that vast number of voices in the "Hallelujah Chorus" will be more than it has ever been to before.